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I. INTRODUCTION

The Annual Planning Report has several objectives. One of its purposes is to introduce North Dakota's labor market to those outside the state who may be considering the state as a site for investment. A second objective is to present data and identify more complete data sources for individuals, cities, and organizations who are interested in better understanding the labor market within which they must function. A third objective is to provide information for agencies who are attempting to locate job openings for individuals requiring specialized assistance in gaining and holding a job.

While the national economy has grown substantially since the most recent recession in 1982, the West North Central Region, and North Dakota as one state within that region, has seen exceptionally modest growth. Nationally, employment growth has been found predominantly among coastal states involved in the importing of foreign goods, in states with larger populations which have fostered growth in services-producing industries and construction, and in states with large components of high technology and/or defense-related industries in their economic base. To some extent, these phenomena are mirrored in the industrial growth of states in the West North Central Region. Employment growth has tended to gravitate towards population centers rather than being generalized across the plains as a whole.

In North Dakota, not unlike states or significant portions of states throughout the region, the major goods-producing industries of agriculture and mining have declined. While these declines have been, in some instances, erratic and in other cases accelerated in comparison to previous historic periods, a certain amount of growth has taken place. But this growth, as a general rule, has been localized or, at the most, regionalized at the substate level, making for sharp contrasts in the economic

posture of communities within the same state and often within the same county. The effect of a changing structure within the economy has been a change in the pattern of growth in North Dakota. This change has been especially apparent since the drought of 1980.

Since the last census of the population in 1980, more farm and ranch operations have been lost than during the whole of the preceding decade. This underlying factor is responsible for the economic condition of more North Dakotans than any other factor, or combination of factors. Although the recent decline of certain industries can be pinpointed with great precision, the problems within agriculture affect a larger number of nonfarm jobs and communities than any other industry.

Despite modest growth, and occasional declines in North Dakota's nonfarm wage and salary employment since the beginning of the decade, local labor markets cannot be treated as static entities. During Program Year 1985, which ended in June 1986, Job Service North Dakota placed 25,745 individuals in 34,653 jobs of all types. With an annual average employment level of 252,450 nonfarm wage and salary jobs in 1985, it is evident that even in the absence of growth the need for labor is still a dynamic element of the state's economy. It is the structure and process change in the labor market that we attempt to describe in the following report.

Recent historic data presented in this report is often preliminary and subject to revision. In addition, many of the summary tables are extracted from larger, frequently updated Job Service publications and greater detail is often available upon request. Structurally, the Annual Planning Report focuses on national economic trends, economic and labor market events taking place within the West North Central Region of the United States, and, finally, presents an analysis of several aspects of North Dakota's labor market.

Our intent is to view the short-term future of the labor market in North Dakota from the standpoint of the major

constraints and inducements to change in the number of jobs for major industrial categories. Because North Dakota's economy relies so heavily upon the export of agricultural and mining commodities, to the near exclusion of other products, and because these products are so sensitive to national and international institutional pressures and policy changes from the Federal Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board, OPEC, actions of the European Economic Community, the World Bank and others... strictly economic mechanical models of the states economy, based primarily upon the projection of historic time series data, are often ill-adapted to forecasting the abrupt changes in North Dakota's economy. The short-term employment forecast for North Dakota is based upon a review of several time series and econometric forecasts. However, the short-term, slow job growth outlook presented in Chapter V is the result of greater emphasis given to the long-term federal policy stance towards agriculture, and policy reaction to the downturn in energy prices, than is normally found in economic forecast. North Dakota's economy, perhaps more so than the economies of other states, is influenced far more by "institutional" factors than by "market forces" captured in projections of historic employment data. Finally, the short-term forecast presented here is based upon more recent employment data than is generally available in most forecasts.

II. THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Certain aspects of North Dakota's economy are affected more visibly and directly than others by the status and anticipated future development of the nation's economy. The sale of North Dakota's food specialty and confectionery products, and other consumer manufactured goods, are positively affected by the growth in the number of jobs and personal income in the country as a whole. Interest rates for home and other types of construction loans are also determined within the context of national markets. And the fact that petroleum consumption is expected to grow at a rate of only 1 percent in 1987, as compared to a 3 percent rate of growth in 1986, is also a factor affecting the economy of North Dakota.

But national policy frameworks intrude upon economies of North Dakota and the West North Central region in another, even more powerful way. Traditional measures of national economic growth -- Gross National Product, inflation, the growth in the number of jobs and others -- have all been comparatively positive and fostered the reasonable expectation of future growth. National labor market and economic indicators, then, affirm the effectiveness of present monetary and fiscal policies in achieving national goals. Even though current policies have a strong, negative effect on most of the industries in the Plains states, they are likely to persist, in part, because national data offers a convincing, positive view of the country's economy as a whole. Modification of national policies appears to be unlikely so long as the future of the nation's economy seems bright.

The United States experienced recessions during the first half of 1980 and for approximately five quarters beginning in the fourth quarter of 1981 and ending in the last quarter of 1982. These recessions accelerated major changes that were already taking place in the labor market. At the same time, the competitive position of major domestic goods and commodities-

producing industries in world markets was being transformed and eroded by a rapidly inflating dollar.

The dollar's rise permitted less expensive foreign imports to compete with domestically produced basic commodities and goods which has driven down the rate of inflation. "(T)he consensus is that a 10 percent rise in the dollar's value will reduce the Consumer Price Index inflation rate by about 0.6 percent in each of the following two years." (The Strong Dollar 1985:23)[1] However, price increases (see Table 2) have not been uniformly affected by the dollar's rise. While prices as a whole rose at an average rate of 3.6 percent during 1985, food and beverage items, apparel, and transportation costs rose by less than 3 percent. On the other hand, the cost of essentials not exposed to international competition, such as housing costs, medical care costs, and personal and education expenses, all increased at a rate of 4 percent or more.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, is expected to average 2 percent in 1986 and then gradually increase to the 4.2 to 4.6 level by the end of 1988. The lower level of inflation, as compared to 10.4 and 6.1 percent respectively in 1981 and 1982, fostered the decision by the Federal Reserve system, in late 1984, to begin making more credit available to local financial institutions. The expansion of access to credit has continued through 1986. As a result, the prime rate charged by banks on short-term business loans declined from 9.5 percent in July of 1985 to 8.16 percent during the same month in 1986. At the same time, mortgage rates on new home purchases dropped from 10.94 percent to 9.89 percent.

Lower nominal interest rates bring about the potential for demand to outstrip supply and, thus, to create not only jobs but inflation as well. But inflation is not expected to rise greatly over the next few years because real interest rates are expected to remain high by historic standards and hamper the kind of rapid economic expansion that would push inflation much beyond 5

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[1] Refers to literature cited in the bibliography.

percent. And it is "...real interest rates (that) are crucial to investment and saving decisions and to overall business activity..." (Cecchetti 1986:31) The simultaneous decline of both inflation and interest rates has meant that "real" interest rates (the nominal rate less the rate of inflation) need to fall much further in order to be below their 1980 level. With anticipated federal deficits remaining high, international competition for the dollar, although currently declining, is expected to remain strong by historic standards. Thus, high real interest rates are likely to be a factor inhibiting growth over the near term.

Increased inflation is far more likely to be caused by a declining dollar and a firming of OPEC's control over oil supplies than by excessive growth in business investment or consumer demand associated with lower nominal interest rates. "The recent declines in consumer and producer price indexes (during the spring and summer of 1986) are generally seen as caused by the downward drift in prices of industrial commodities ... and especially, to the collapse in oil prices." (Zarnowitz 1986:11) For 1987 and 1988, the consensus appears to be that the dollar will continue to fall moderately against a market basket of currencies and that oil prices will indeed rise. In contrast to historically recent rapid rates of change for both the dollar and oil, the near term expectation is that price changes for both commodities will be gradual. Gradual change in the value of the dollar and the price of oil suggests that the consequences for inflation, consumer demand, the price of imports, and the costs to foreign importers of domestically produced goods will also be affected only slowly.

The notion that an increase in the value of the dollar would have an effect on the Consumer Price Index over a period of two years suggests that there is considerable lag between a change in the value of the dollar and a change in the prices of goods for which foreign supplies are readily available. As the value of the dollar falls, and as foreign goods increase in price relative to domestically produced goods, the eventual effect on inflation

will be both gradual and selective.

The value of the dollar dropped from a trade weighted average of $1.4094 to $1.1038, or by 21.7 percent, from July of 1985 to July of 1986. And we might look for inflation to selectively affect those components of the CPI, reported in Table 2, such as transportation and apparel, that were so positively influenced during 1985 by declining oil prices and the dollar.

The selective nature of the anticipated change in foreign trade volumes and, thus, the value of domestic commodities and exports is also influenced by the structure of the pool of currencies against which the dollar competes. While the Federal Reserve indicates that the value of the dollar as a whole has declined, it has actually increased in value against selected currencies. The value of the U.S. dollar has appreciated against the Canadian dollar by 2.1 percent over the same period that it dropped against most other currencies. Not only is Canada the nation's largest single trading partner, it also produces a range of petroleum, other basic mined materials, agricultural, and forestry products which lie at the base of many Plains states' economies. Thus, even though aggregate national data for both consumer prices and currency values are suggestive of modest growth for the U.S. as a whole, changing positive economic conditions are, and promise to be, industrially and geographically selective.

The impact of the rapid rise in the value of the dollar on production and employment has been most fully studied in the manufacturing industry. Since the end of the last recession, an increasing share of domestic demand for goods has been met by imports. "From 1982:Q4 to 1985:2, real GNP increased 13.0 percent while real gross domestic demand went up by 17.2 percent. Thus, almost one-fourth of the expansion of domestic demand leaked abroad (in the form of enlarged imports and depressed exports) rather than being reflected in growth of GNP." (Solomon 1985:68) Although some discussion has been presented (Kutscher and Personick 1986, Tatom 1986) which indicates that output in manufacturing has kept pace with the current expansion in the

U.S. economy since the recession of 1982, and that employment loss has been due to productivity gains rather than a loss of the nation's industrial base, consumption and import data reveals that the United States, in 1985, supplied proportionally less of the goods it consumes than it did in 1982. Domestically manufactured goods fulfill a shrinking proportion of an expanding American consumer market's needs.

The number of jobs in manufacturing has declined steadily since 1979. At that time, establishment-based surveys of employment provide estimates that there were 21 million jobs in manufacturing and 89.8 million nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the country as a whole. By 1985, the annual average number of jobs in manufacturing had declined to 19.3 million while the total number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs of all types had grown to 97.6 million.

Despite the decline in the number of jobs during 1982, total nonagricultural employment grew an average of 1.4 percent per annum from 1979 to 1985. In the midst of this overall growth, the role of employment in the goods-producing industries of mining, construction, and manufacturing has tended to diminish. At the same time, comparatively rapid employment increases have taken place in the services-producing industries. During the third quarter of 1986, as compared to the third quarter of 1985, the total number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs exceeded the 100 million mark (+2.4%). Employment in the construction industry had grown to 5 million (+6.6% from 1985III) in response to lower interest rates, but employment in mining and manufacturing continued to fall and employment in goods-producing industries as a whole dropped 0.5 percent over the preceding year. Despite a moderate drop in transportation, communications, and public utilities, employment in services-producing industries rose by 3.3 percent to 75.4 million jobs. This pattern of growth in services-producing industries and marginal growth, stability, or decline in goods-producing industries is mirrored in employment data from household surveys and is institutionalized in long-term national employment forecasts of jobs.

Table 1
Persons at Work in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Jobs
by Industry for the United States
1983 and 1985 Annual Averages
(In Thousands)

	1983			1985			Change 1983-1985	
	Persons At Work	On Full-Time Schedules Number	Percent	Persons At Work	On Full-Time Schedules Number	Percent	Persons At Work Number	Percent
Wage and Salary Workers*	**84,621**	**68,270**	**76.0**	**90,739**	**74,192**	**81.8**	**6,118**	**7.2**
Goods-Producing	**24,074**	**22,039**	**91.5**	**25,777**	**23,786**	**92.3**	**1,703**	**7.1**
Mining	826	775	93.8	856	814	95.1	30	3.6
Construction	4,724	4,083	86.4	5,410	4,722	87.3	686	14.5
Manufacturing	18,524	17,181	92.7	19,511	18,250	93.5	987	5.3
Durable Goods	10,863	10,319	95.0	11,772	11,246	95.5	909	8.4
Non-durable Goods	7,661	6,862	89.6	7,739	7,004	90.5	78	1.0
Services-Producing	**60,547**	**46,231**	**76.4**	**64,962**	**50,406**	**77.6**	**4,415**	**7.3**
Transportation and Public Utilities	6,206	5,670	91.4	6,790	6,216	91.5	584	9.4
Trade	18,262	12,347	67.6	19,526	13,514	69.2	1,264	6.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,694	5,050	88.7	6,149	5,469	88.9	455	8.0
Service Industries	25,918	19,022	73.4	27,736	20,758	74.8	1,818	7.0
Public Administration	4,467	4,142	92.7	4,761	4,449	93.4	294	6.6

SOURCE: "Employment and Earnings," US DOL/BLS,
Vol. 33, No. 1, (January) 1986
Vol. 31, No. 1, (January) 1984
*Current Population (household) Survey Data, totals may not add due to rounding.

The data in Table 1 represent the responses of adults to Current Population Survey interviews. Because there is a difference in the technique of collecting the data (as compared to establishment surveys), different questions raised, individuals working more than one job, and for other reasons as well, data from household surveys will yield a somewhat different picture of events in the labor market than will surveys of establishments.[2] The data in Table 1 indicates that 7.2 percent more people were at work in 1985 than in 1983. But 4.4 million people found work in services-producing as compared to only 1.7 million finding work in goods-producing industries. The fact that 2.6 persons found work in services-producing industries for every one individual working in goods-producing industries is significant from several standpoints. Only 77.6 percent of those working in services-producing sectors report working full-time as compared to 92.5 percent of those working in mining, construction, or manufacturing. Employment growth industries are much more likely to create part-time rather than full-time jobs, which, in turn, means that the job of 1985 certainly does not carry with it the same earnings and therefore purchasing power as the job of 1980.

Future trends in the labor market also suggest that the interpretation of growth in employment is neither simple nor straightforward since the jobs of 1985 are unlikely to be entirely like the jobs of 1990. New employment opportunities in the nation as a whole are not expected to be found in industries which require full-time employment nor paying above average earnings.

Projections of employment growth in the nation for the remainder of the decade range between 1.5 and 2.0 percent with the probability of a recession in the near term considered to be comparatively remote. Although sources differ with respect to the rate of growth in the number of jobs, there tends to be a

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[2] Individuals on vacation, sick leave, or who are not at work for other reasons, but who are employed, are excluded from Table 1.

Table 2
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:
U.S. City Average, by Selected Expenditure Category, 1984 and 1985

	1984	1985	Percent Change
ALL ITEMS	**311.1**	**322.2**	**3.6**
Food and beverages	**295.1**	**302.0**	**2.3**
Food	302.9	309.8	2.3
Food at home	292.6	296.8	1.4
Cereals and bakery products	305.3	317.0	3.8
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	266.6	263.4	-1.2
Dairy products	253.2	258.0	1.9
Fruits and vegetables	317.4	325.7	2.6
Food away from home	333.4	346.6	4.0
Housing	**336.5**	**349.9**	**4.0**
Shelter	361.7	382.0	5.6
Renters' costs	108.6	115.4	6.3
Homeowners' costs	107.3	113.1	5.4
Maintenance and repairs	359.2	368.9	2.7
Fuel and other utilities	387.3	393.6	1.6
Fuels	485.5	488.1	0.5
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas	641.8	619.5	-3.5
Fuel oil	651.0	625.0	-4.0
Other utilities and public services	230.2	240.7	4.6
Telephone services	187.8	195.1	3.9
Local charges	161.4	174.1	7.9
Household furnishings and operation	242.5	247.2	1.9
House furnishings	199.1	200.1	0.5
Furniture and bedding	222.8	228.8	2.7
Appliances including TV and sound equipment	148.5	143.0	-3.7
Television and sound equipment	102.0	96.9	-5.0
Household appliances	188.9	184.7	-2.2
Refrigerator and home freezer	196.4	194.3	-1.1
Apparel and upkeep	**200.2**	**206.0**	**2.9**
Apparel commodities	187.0	191.6	2.5
Apparel commodities less footwear	183.2	188.1	2.7
Men's and boys'	192.4	197.9	2.9
Women's and girls'	163.6	169.5	3.6
Infants' and toddlers'	287.0	299.7	4.4
Transportation	**311.7**	**319.9**	**2.6**
Private transportation	306.6	314.2	2.5
New vehicles	208.0	214.9	3.3
Motor fuel	370.7	373.8	0.8
Gasoline	370.2	373.8	0.8
Gasoline, unleaded regular	213.0	215.1	1.0
Other private transportation	273.3	287.6	5.2
Other private transportation services	295.0	312.8	6.0
Automobile insurance	326.3	359.5	10.2
Automobile finance charges	165.5	161.0	-2.7
Public transportation	385.2	402.8	4.6
Airline fare	443.0	470.9	6.3
Intercity bus fare	436.3	466.6	6.9
Medical care	**379.5**	**403.1**	**6.2**
Medical care commodities	239.7	256.7	7.1
Prescription drugs	234.3	256.5	9.5
Tranquilizers and sedatives	204.4	234.8	14.9
Pain and symptom control drugs	189.3	205.2	8.4
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies	163.3	171.2	4.8
Eyeglasses	140.1	145.3	3.7
Medical care services	410.3	435.1	6.0
Professional services	346.1	367.3	6.1
Physicians' services	376.8	398.8	5.8
Dental services	327.3	347.9	6.3
Other medical care services	488.0	517.0	5.9
Hospital and other medical services	210.6	224.0	6.4
Hospital room	670.9	710.5	5.9
Entertainment	**235.1**	**265.0**	**3.9**
Other goods and services	**307.7**	**326.6**	**6.1**
Tobacco products	310.0	328.5	6.0
Personal care	271.4	281.9	3.9
Toilet goods and personal care appliances	269.6	278.5	3.3
Personal and education expenses	365.7	397.1	8.6
School books and supplies	322.8	350.8	8.7
Personal and educational services	375.6	407.7	8.5
Tuition and other school fees	189.8	207.0	9.1
College tuition	189.9	207.2	9.1
Elementary and high school tuition	189.7	206.5	8.9

SOURCE: "CPI Detailed Report January 1986" US DOL/BLS (March) 1986

consensus over the structure of employment growth. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (1985:3), for example, expects a 1.2 percent per annum rate of employment growth to characterize the 1983 to 1990 period with 72.4 percent of all new jobs created in services-producing industries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, meanwhile, indicates that "nine out of 10 new jobs are projected to be in services industries." (Monthly Labor Review 1985) Other projections suggest that manufacturing employment in the United States will only grow from an estimated 19.2 million jobs in 1985, to 19.4 million jobs by 1990. (Chase 1986:A-9)

In each forecast setting, then, employment growth in the second half of the decade bears a strong resemblance in structure to the change which was so rapidly brought about during the first half of the decade. Few forecasters expect recession, and unemployment is expected to remain in the 6.8 to 7 percent range for the next few years. Even with only moderate growth in employment, 49 percent of the population is expected to be working by the end of the decade as compared to an estimated 46 percent in 1983. Employment growth projections and anticipated unemployment rates represent a future that is far from the most ideal of labor market conditions. However, it appears that national economic and labor market indicators will present a picture of growth sufficient in the short term to contain pressures to radically alter present monetary and fiscal policies.

III. THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

Recent growth and employment forecasts at the national level focus, in large part, on jobs related to services-producing industries. Employment in services-producing industries is population based, and further growth in these industries implies a gravitation of jobs towards population centers. Recent growth in the Plains region has been far more notable among the metropolitan centers of Minneapolis/Saint Paul and Kansas City than among the rural areas of either Minnesota or Missouri, or the more rural states (North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa) comprising the remainder of the Plains region. To some extent, the process of growth in urban areas and decline in rural areas, at the multi-state regional level, serves as a model for labor market events at work in the states themselves.

The number of jobs in the West North Central Plains region of the United States grew by 2.0 percent between 1984 and 1985 in comparison to a national growth rate of 3.4 percent. As is indicated in Table 3, mining employment in the region dropped by 6.1 percent and manufacturing employment decreased by 1.2 percent. On the other hand, one goods-producing industry--construction--increased in employment. But at a 3.2 percent rate of increase, employment growth in construction expanded at less than half the rate (7.3%) established nationally. Since "construction is the industry most dependent upon population," its slower rate of growth in the Plains region is consistent with two defining characteristics of rural states--low population density and out-migration. Partly as a result of low population density, employment in services-producing industries (industries whose products are so often tied directly to population and earnings growth) increased at a rate (+2.8%) substantially below the national growth rate of 4.2 percent.

A regional growth rate slower than that set by the nation as a whole appears to be part of a long-term trend established partly by the characteristics of the region, such as low

Table 3
Employment Change 1984-1985 in Nonagricultural Goods-Producing and Services-Producing Industries for the United States, West North Central Region, and North Dakota
(In Thousands)

	United States			West North Central Region			North Dakota		
	1984	1985	% Ch.	1984	1985	% Ch.	1984	1985	% Ch.
Goods-Producing	**24,731**	**25,057**	**1.3**	**1,662.9**	**1,653.3**	**-0.6**	**36.7**	**34.0**	**-7.4**
Mining	974	969	-0.5	47.5	44.6	-6.1	7.5	6.9	-8.0
Construction	4,345	4,662	7.3	284.4	293.6	3.2	13.7	11.7	-14.6
Manufacturing	19,412	19,426	0.1	1,331.0	1,315.1	-1.2	15.5	15.4	-0.6
Services-Producing	**69,731**	**72,643**	**4.2**	**5,360.1**	**5,508.4**	**2.8**	**215.8**	**217.2**	**0.6**
TOTAL*	**94,462**	**97,700**	**3.4**	**7,023.0**	**7,161.7**	**2.0**	**252.5**	**251.2**	**-0.5**

SOURCE: "Employment and Earnings," US DOL/BLS, Vol. 33, No. 5, (May) 1986

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

population density and remoteness from population centers, and partly by economic shocks. "The factor that may best explain recent regional shifts in economic performance is economic 'shocks,' those largely unforeseen circumstances that not only change the Nation's competitive position in the world economy but also change the regional locus of economic power within the United States." (Rones 1986:10) One of the major historic factors affecting each region's ability to attract jobs is defense spending. Prior to World War II, "...the South was a relatively underdeveloped economy...World War II saw the infusion of billions of dollars in investment into the Sunbelt, with an estimated 60 percent of the $74 billion wartime expenditures going to 15 Southern and Western States...The (recent) distribution of defense funds continues to have a strong regional impact." A second, major recent shock has been energy prices, which "... are generally cited as the most important shock event in ... recent experience." (Rones 1986:10) Regional economies have certain advantages or disadvantages depending upon their resources, demographics, geography, and upon the ways in which they are affected by major economic or institutional "shocks."

Earnings related to employment growth have clearly been influenced during the 1980s by institutional processes. "From the fourth quarter of 1982 to the fourth quarter of 1985, nonfarm wage and salary disbursements (payrolls) increased 25 percent in the Nation..." (Friedenberg and DePass 1986:37) But payroll growth in the Plains states amounted to only 21.5 percent, placing its growth seventh out of eight regions. New England and the Far West coastal states have had the highest rates of employment-related earnings growth since the recession of 1982. In addition to these regions acting as gateways for foreign imports, the common elements of growth between them have been "...durables manufacturing production of computers, electronic components and defense equipment," residential construction employment, and population-based services employment and earnings growth. In the Plains, on the other hand, "...the below-average increase in nonfarm payrolls was mainly accounted for by

construction, trade, the finance group, and services. Small payroll increases in these industries mainly reflected a large decline in farm income." (Friedenberg and DePass 1986:38) Low population densities appear likely to continue to constrain the growth of construction and services employment in the West North Central region in comparison to the nation, while the relative lack of defense industries and export barriers for agricultural goods will limit growth in manufacturing employment and earnings throughout the economy as a whole.

The employment and earnings of jobs covered by unemployment insurance, during 1984, are found in Table 4. The West North Central Region's 6,797,441 jobs represent 7.3 percent of the employment in the nation. But with only 6.7 percent of the earnings, average earnings per job in the region of $1,405 (gross monthly payroll earnings) represent only 91.9 percent of the average monthly earnings per job in the country. Analysis of payroll estimates since the last national recession indicates that earnings at the Plains regional level are unlikely to catch up to earnings in the nation as a whole in the near future. Thus, growth in the number of jobs, in terms of earnings and related purchasing power, means something quite different in the Plains region than it does in the faster growing nation. (With lower average earnings per job, a greater share of income, for example, must be dedicated to family necessities rather than to discretionary purchases--subsequently affecting the nature of trade and personal and recreational service consumption in the region.)

Near term employment growth projections of nonagricultural wage and salary employment rank Minnesota as the fastest growing state in the region. For Minnesota, the growth rate in the number of jobs is expected to reach 2.9 percent in 1987, and then escalate to 3.0 percent in 1988. (District Economic Conditions 1986) Other projections suggest even stronger rates of growth. (Minnesota Labor Market Review 1986) Missouri and Kansas are expected to retain the second and third employment growth positions, with Iowa and the more rural states of North and South

Table 4
Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance for the United States, West North Central Region, and North Dakota.

1984

	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages (in thousands)	Average Monthly Wage
U.S.	**93,611,378**	**$1,718,017,841**	**$1,529**
WNC Region	**6,797,441**	**$ 114,565,908**	**$1,405**
As a % of US	7.3	6.7	91.9
North Dakota	**233,275**	**$ 3,566,461**	**$1,274**
As a % of WNC	3.4	3.1	90.7
As a % of US	0.2	0.2	83.3

SOURCE: "Employment and Wages; Annual Averages 1984," US DOL/BLS, Bulletin 2249, November 1985.

Dakota showing the slowest rates of employment growth. The near term nonagricultural employment and earnings outlook, then, is for the region as a whole to perform at a level below the national growth rate, but for selected urban areas to demonstrate comparatively strong growth.

IV. AGRICULTURE IN NORTH DAKOTA

National economic trends, and federal policy initiatives directed at the economy as a whole, have had a strong influence on agricultural sales and prices, especially for commodities which have come to increasingly depend upon overseas customers for their markets. Since 1980, the federal government has attempted to finance an increasing proportion of its expenditures through extensive borrowing from both domestic and foreign investors. Coupled with the Federal Reserve's constraints on the money supply, the policy of financing many federal government operations with U.S. dollars borrowed in world money markets has resulted in an increasingly scarce and inflated value of the dollar.

Deficit financing of many federal expenditures has contributed to the international scarcity of the dollar. The lack of dollars available to importers of U.S. agricultural products increases the cost of obtaining dollars to make commodity purchases. Thus, although there appear to be other contributing factors (see, for example, Cecchetti 1986), extensive deficit financing of the federal government and constraints on the growth of money have also resulted in high real interest rates which impede the export of agricultural products.

The value of the dollar, and real interest rates, fell during the first half of 1986 by almost one-third in comparison to their 1985 historic high. Although the decline was substantial, major further declines are required to bring the dollar back to its pre-1980 value. However, the value of the dollar is expected to neither decline appreciably over the next few years nor, at its current level, to materially affect export volumes for most agricultural commodities in the immediate future. The World Food Institute indicates that "...time lags of at least two to five years may well be involved before the full effects of a sustained lower U.S. dollar is noticed in

agricultural trade patterns." (WFI 1986:31) Postponement of the anticipated benefits of a lower valued dollar to the 1988-91 period is related to (1) large foreign commodity supplies which can be exchanged for currencies more readily available than the U.S. dollar, (2) the insulation of consumers in Japan and Western Europe from lower wheat prices by trade barriers, (3) the value of the dollar has declined selectively and is still strong against the currency of many competing exporters, (4) moderating consumption of grains in the world livestock market, and (5) the decreasing ability of oil exporting nations, whose exports are priced in dollars, to compete for agricultural commodities. (WFI 1986:31)

Further constraints to the expansion of U.S. sales in world markets stem from the growing ability of developing nations to supply their own agricultural needs, and the inability of poorer nations to purchase commodities. These factors have contributed to building historically large world supplies of wheat stocks. Worldwide carry-over stocks of wheat are projected to be 24.9 percent of utilization at the end of the 1986/87 crop year in comparison with 17.5 percent carry-over at the beginning of the decade. (WFI 1986:5) And an increasing proportion of the carry-over of agricultural commodities is found in the United States. Stocks of wheat at the end of 1985, at 1,869 million bushels, represented 93.7 percent of total usage (including exports). Carry-over stocks at the end of 1985 were substantially above the previous high of 1,515 million bushels (62.7% of utilization) recorded in 1982 prior to implementation of the Payment-In-Kind program. The current domestic oversupply is associated with nominal price declines of 11 percent between 1982 and 1985. From 1982 to 1985, the annual average price per bushel of wheat declined from $3.55 to $3.16 on an all varieties basis. Adjusting the nominal average market wheat price to the Consumer Price Index (1967) reveals that the deflated value of wheat dropped by a much greater 20.1 percent between 1982 and 1985.

Nationally, the 1986 average nominal price per bushel of wheat is expected to drop further over the 1985 level, while the

deflated value of wheat is forecast to decline during the remainder of the decade. The all-wheat, calendar-year average price for wheat was $3.66 and $3.39 per bushel respectively for 1984 and 1985 in North Dakota. Locally, the mid-July 1986 durum wheat price had dropped to $2.20 a bushel, down $1.06 from the July 1985 average of $3.26. (Data--North Dakota Agricultural Statistics 1986 and NDASS News Release 7/31/86)

The price and movement of U.S. grain continue to be limited by the ability of competing exporters to market commodities in exchange for currencies which are more plentiful than the U.S. dollar, and by the concentration of surpluses in U.S. granaries.

Another factor which is expected to exert additional downward pressure on wheat and other commodity prices is found in the major expression of government policy towards agriculture--the Food Security Act of 1985. "The Food Security Act of 1985, in a reversal of previous farm legislation, initiates a 5-year program to allow U.S. market prices for wheat, feed grains...(and other commodities)...to follow world market prices. The act continues to specify target prices, but they are at their maximum levels in 1986." (Wakefield 1986:31) Based on the idea that U.S. subsidies serve as a floor for world grain prices, and that competing nations need only price their commodities just below that floor in order to gain an increasing share of world commodity markets, the Food Security Act drops commodity price supports in increments through the remainder of the decade. Modeling and forecasting the relationships between supply, utilization, and price indicates that the annual average nominal price for wheat remains largely unchanged through the remainder of the decade. "By 1989/90 annual farm prices for wheat, corn, and soybeans hit lows of $2.30/bu., $1.82/bu., and $4.84/bu., respectively." (Johnson, et al., 1986:i) These are nominal prices, and for wheat are very close to North Dakota prices during the summer of 1986.

National, regional, and state-level income and expenditure data for 1980 through 1984 are found in Table 5. National preliminary estimates of net farm proprietors' income are placed

Table 5

Farm Proprietors' Income, 1980 to 1984, for the United States, WNC Region, and North Dakota
(000$)

Sources of Income and Expenditures	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
United States					
Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings	$148,268,921	$150,079,915	$150,752,055	$144,302,858	$149,481,651
Percent Change	--	1.2	0.4	-4.3	3.6
Total Livestock and Products	75,569,381	76,747,015	77,754,618	76,670,007	80,138,200
Total Crops	72,699,540	73,332,900	72,997,437	67,632,851	69,343,451
Government Payments	1,285,478	1,931,838	3,491,554	9,294,861	8,430,189
Percent Change	--	50.3	80.7	166.2	-9.3
Production Expenditures	134,571,525	142,069,182	144,224,754	142,897,120	147,890,657
Percent Change	--	5.6	1.5	-0.9	3.5
Net Farm Proprietors' Income	18,424,000	27,625,000	19,824,000	11,316,000	26,845,000
Percent Changes	--	49.9	-28.2	-42.9	137.2
West North Central Region					
Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings	$ 41,131,878	$ 40,892,859	$ 40,442,698	$ 38,679,031	$ 39,727,861
Percent Change	--	-0.6	-1.1	-4.4	2.7
Total Livestock and Products	22,997,953	23,360,729	23,757,901	22,761,001	23,493,107
Total Crops	18,133,925	17,532,130	16,684,797	15,918,030	16,234,754
Government Payments	551,138	796,854	1,329,190	3,997,767	3,298,749
Percent Change	--	44.6	66.8	200.8	-17.5
Production Expenditures	37,817,477	39,342,819	40,542,450	39,760,756	40,582,542
Percent Change	--	4.0	3.0	-1.9	2.1
Net Farm Proprietors' Income	3,819,297	7,980,951	4,016,287	1,528,129	7,481,839
Percent Changes	--	109.0	-49.7	-62.0	389.6
North Dakota					
Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings	$ 2,727,142	$ 2,699,833	$ 2,718,669	$ 2,845,179	$ 2,668,651
Percent Change	--	-1.0	0.7	4.7	-6.2
Total Livestock and Products	891,811	708,075	716,438	757,831	805,948
Total Crops	1,835,331	1,991,758	2,002,231	2,087,348	1,862,703
Government Payments	116,634	130,659	200,176	558,428	463,245
Percent Change	--	12.0	53.2	179.0	-17.0
Production Expenditures	2,284,983	2,663,052	2,800,599	2,771,876	2,863,889
Percent Change	--	16.5	5.2	-1.0	3.3
Net Farm Proprietors' Income	289,577	821,029	401,318	536,532	679,961
Percent Changes	--	183.5	-51.1	33.7	26.7

SOURCE: BEA Microfiche, April 1986

at 31.8 billion dollars for 1985. Projections of cash receipts from the marketing of crops fluctuates between 60.4 and 66.6 billion dollars between 1987 and 1990. Receipts from the marketing of livestock, on the other hand, are projected to trend downward from 69 to 63.9 billion dollars over the 1987 to 1990 period. Based on these projections, and government payments and subsidies which fall from a projected 14.2 billion dollars in 1987 to 12.6 billion in 1990, nominal net farm income is projected to decline from 30.0 billion dollars in 1987 to 25.0 billion dollars in 1990. In constant dollars, then, net farm income declines from 9.7 billion in 1987 to 7.0 billion dollars in 1990. (Data--Johnson, et al., 1986:45) In general, it appears that income from livestock and livestock products tends to be more negatively affected between now and the end of the decade than income from crops.

Although selected commodities can be expected to demonstrate better performance over time, and periodically experience price rallies running counter to the overall trend, it appears that the inflated dollar, commodity oversupply, and declining subsidies will serve to depress farm income through the remainder of the decade.

Wheat is the single largest source of cash farm income in North Dakota. In 1985, 32.4 percent of all cash farm income was associated with the sale of wheat, 31.7 percent with twelve other major crops, 21.0 percent from livestock and livestock products, and 14.9 percent from government payments. (Preliminary data--Farm Reporter 1986a) In contrast to agriculture in the nation as a whole, North Dakota cash farm income is much more dependent upon crops than on livestock. In addition, the West North Central region, and North Dakota in particular, are far more dependent upon government payments for stability in farm income than is the nation. During 1984, 14.8 percent of cash farm income ($463,245,000 as a percent of cash receipts from farm marketings and government payments) came from government payments in North Dakota. In the region, on the other hand, 7.7 percent of farm income came from government payments while nationally the

Table 6
Earnings and Expenditures for Selected Counties in North Dakota

	1982	1984
	Traill County (East)	
Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings	$85,908,000	$80,596,000
Total Livestock & Products	$ 4,703,000	$ 5,116,000
Total Crops	$81,205,000	$75,480,000
Crops as a Percent of Receipts	94.5	93.7
Production Expenditures	$82,602,000	$84,302,000
Production Expenditures as a Percent of Cash Receipts	96.2	104.6
Number of Farms (1982 Census of Ag.)	685	--
Av. Acres Per Farm (Census of Ag.)	757	--
Expenditures Per Acre Farmed	$ 159.30	--
Net Proprietor Income Per Farm	$ 22,909	--
County Population 1980	9,624	--
	Bottineau County (Central)	
Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings	$63,456,000	$60,758,000
Total Livestock & Products	$ 7,867,000	$ 9,087,000
Total Crops	$55,589,000	$51,671,000
Crops as a Percent of Receipts	87.6	85.0
Production Expenditures	$63,826,000	$64,923,000
Production Expenditures as a Percent of Cash Receipts	100.6	106.9
Number of Farms (1982 Census of Ag.)	967	--
Av. Acres Per Farm (Census of Ag.)	1,005	--
Expenditures Per Acre Farmed	$ 65.68	--
Net Proprietor Income Per Farm	$ 14,414	--
County Population 1980	9,239	--
	Mercer County (West)	
Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings	$25,180,000	$26,573,000
Total Livestock & Products	$14,333,000	$16,491,000
Total Crops	$10,847,000	$10,082,000
Crops as a Percent of Receipts	43.1	37.9
Production Expenditures	$26,675,000	$27,335,000
Production Expenditures as a Percent of Cash Receipts	105.9	102.9
Number of Farms (1982 Census of Ag.)	542	--
Av. Acres Per Farm (Census of Ag.)	1,040	--
Expenditures Per Acre Farmed	$ 47.32	--
Net Proprietor Income Per Farm	$ 5,788	--
County Population 1980	9,404	--

SOURCES: BEA Microfiche, April 1982
1982 Census of Agriculture, AC 82-A-34
1980 Decennial Census

amount was 5.3 percent. Thus, constraints to agriculture in North Dakota are more likely to be negatively affected by declining revenues from government sources than is the case in either the nation or the region. However, because North Dakota is less dependent upon livestock than upon crops (and income from livestock is projected to decline while income from crops remains at a near steady nominal level) the state appears likely to fare at least marginally better than many other states over the remainder of the decade. For similar reasons, agriculture in certain regions of North Dakota can be expected to fare better than other regions during the anticipated further per unit decline of the value of production.

Data for three counties in North Dakota are presented in Table 6. Each of these counties serves to highlight the differences in environmental constraints to agriculture and can be used to suggest how different areas of the state may respond to the diminishing per unit value of agricultural production. Crops, as a percent of cash receipts from farm marketings (1982), decline from 94.5 percent in the Red River Valley of eastern North Dakota (eastern North Dakota is represented by Traill County -- see Appendix VII for maps and topographic detail) to 87.6 percent in the Central Lowlands (Bottineau County) to only 43.1 percent in the West. Fewer environmental constraints to agriculture in eastern North Dakota permit a dependence upon a greater proportion and variety of crops to generate farm income than is the case elsewhere in the state. In the absence of direct measures of county-specific agricultural hardship, the ability to produce a variety of crops and a lack of dependence upon livestock suggests that agriculture in eastern North Dakota is not exposed to constraints on growth that is characteristic of the rest of the state.

A lesser dependence upon livestock and livestock products in eastern North Dakota is associated with a more intense utilization of agricultural resources. Expenditures per acre farmed in eastern North Dakota, at $159.30 per acre, are more than three times greater than expenditures in western North

Dakota at $47.32. Expenditures for farm/ranch inputs were $2.863 billion in 1984 (see Table 5), representing spending equivalent to 80.2 percent of all Job Insurance covered earnings in the state. Expenditures for farm/ranch inputs are the single largest source of primary economic growth in the state. Constraints on the ability of farm/ranch operators to spend money on inputs to the production process are, in turn, a major impediment to the creation of off-farm employment opportunities.

The available data suggests that constraints to spending have been mounting. Expenditures rose by almost $400 million from the drought year of 1980, to $2.663 billion in 1981. But since then, expenditure growth has been below the rate of inflation. A leading constraint on expenditures has been the declining value of farm land -- the major source of collateral for operating loans. As the per unit value of production declined, so did the value of land and the ability of farmers and ranchers to generate the finances to purchase the inputs of production and retire past debt. Farm land values began declining in 1982 and have dropped further since that time. "The value of average quality farm land in North Dakota continued to decline in 1985, falling to a state average of $334 per acre, down from $385 reported for 1984 (-13.2%)." (Johnson 1986:6) Estimates of farm land values for 1986, from other sources, indicate more recent declines in farm land values. In 1986, statewide average farm land values were estimated at $317 per acre, down 11.9 percent over 1985, following a decline of 18 percent from values of $439 per acre in 1984 to values of $360 per acre in 1985. (Data -- North Dakota Agricultural Statistics 1986:12) Declining commodity prices and farm land values have been associated with an accelerated rate of farm loss and dislocations in rural communities and trade centers.

Farm failures, in turn, drive land prices down even further with consequences for the broader community. "The small banks, heavily involved in farm loans, try to wait out the storm by allowing farm families to remain on their land after their loans are delinquent. But when the bank fails, the FDIC moves in; then

there is a rash of foreclosures that drives down land values and demoralizes communities." (Mueller 1986: 43) The consequences of farm loss for many small towns and trade centers dependent upon farm trade may affect not only local farm land values, but the capital value of local firms and the ability of communities to sustain themselves.

In 1970, there were 45,500 farm and ranch operations in the state. By 1980, the state had lost medium-size farms and made gains among small "hobby" farms and among larger farms. Net change over the ten-year period brought the total number of farms to 40,000 for a loss of 5,500 farms over the decade. Between 1980 and 1985, the state lost an additional 6,000 farms. During the first half of the current decade, then, more farm and ranch operators dropped out of production agriculture than occurred during the entire preceding ten years. Between the date of the last Census of Agriculture in 1982 and the most recent estimates for 1985, the number of farm and ranch operations declined by a net 8.1 percent. Had this decrease occurred equally across the state, Traill County, for example, would have lost 55 farm operations between 1982 and 1985, Bottineau County would have lost 78 of 967 farms, and Mercer County 44 farms. It appears more likely, however, that counties outside the Red River Valley are experiencing greater economic stress during the current agricultural downturn, and that the loss of farming as an employment opportunity is more likely to precipitate population migration in counties without a major city. Even though farm families may stop farming, it is probable that many families continue to maintain a rural residence so long as wage and salary employment opportunities are available within commuting distance. The bulk of new wage and salary job opportunities are found in eastern metropolitan counties, making migration the less likely outcome for farm operators whose opportunity to work as agricultural producers no longer exists.

The loss of farming opportunities need not signal the immediate loss of population so long as other factors, especially employment opportunities, are present. However, the available

evidence suggests that wage and salary job opportunities in rural communities are extremely limited and that the earnings associated with those jobs are often much lower than the state average. (Tabular and graphic portraits of average monthly earnings per job are provided in Appendix IV.)

In summary, export barriers for agricultural commodities, growing stocks, and decreasing market prices and subsidies have and are bringing about two types of constraints to growth in the state's major goods-producing industry. On the one hand, increased spending in the nearly 3 billion dollar agricultural input sector has been limited to growth below the rate of inflation since the drought year of 1980. On the other hand, the 15 percent decrease in the number of farm and ranch operations since the beginning of the decade has put downward pressure on population in many largely rural communities which, in turn, reduces the demand for consumer goods and services. To some degree, for the remainder of the decade, farmland prices can be expected to respond negatively to depressed commodity prices. Subsequent out-migration, it appears, will continue to contribute to lower property values and compound the problems associated with a declining tax base. At what point in time property values establish a long-term equilibrium is unclear.

V. WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Wage and salary employment declined on a year-over basis from 1984 to 1985, continued to follow its rural to urban drift, continued to shift towards the eastern counties of the state, to demonstrate a further change from jobs in nonfarm goods-producing industries and towards jobs in services-producing industries, and to produce earnings which failed to keep pace with inflation.

Had the number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in North Dakota risen at the same rate that they did in the nation, the number of wage and salary jobs would have increased by 8,430 from 1984 to 1985. Instead, the number of jobs declined by 1,260 (-0.5%) to 251,190. Historic data in Table 7 shows that job growth between 1975 and 1980 averaged in excess of 8,000 jobs on a per annum basis. But for the first five years of the current decade, annual average per annum job growth has been limited to less than 2,000 jobs. Further, employment decreases characterize 1985 and 1986, while job growth in excess of 1 percent appears to be unlikely during 1987 and 1988. (Other forecasts place growth in the number of jobs at -0.6% in 1987 and 1.1% in 1988, see Chase 1986: WNC-29.) Even though total, or "aggregate", job growth for the remainder of the decade is expected to remain at levels lower than those experienced during the latter half of the preceding decade, the labor market will retain its fluid character. The available data makes it evident that there are several geographic and industrial changes taking place which affect the availability and occupational structure of job openings. In addition, it has been estimated that as many as 10,000 job openings arise each year due to the death of employed individuals, retirement, and other withdrawals from the labor market. (Broschat 1985)

Extensive tabular data on wage and salary employment and Job Insurance covered employment and earnings are found in Appendices III and IV. The earnings of approximately 93 percent of all wage

and salary jobs are covered by insurance.[1]

Nationally, wage and salary employment is responsible for 60 percent of all personal income; farm proprietors' personal income accounts for less than 1 percent of all personal income; dividends, interest and rent account for 19.2 percent, with nonfarm proprietors income and transfer payments (e.g. Social Security) responsible for the rest of personal income. In 1984, 95 percent of earnings from all wage and salary employment was covered by Job Insurance. In North Dakota, farm proprietors' personal income accounts for 8.1 percent and wage and salary earnings 48.1 percent of all personal income. During the most recent year for which detailed information is available (1984), covered earnings were equivalent to 88 percent of the $4.1 billion in wage and salary earnings. Although earnings from self-employment, transfer payments, and dividends, interest and rent play a larger role in the personal income of North Dakotans than is the case nationally, earnings from wages and salaries is the primary source of income for most families.

Per capita income in the United States, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, stood at $12,772 in 1984, while per person personal income in North Dakota was 3.8 percent lower at $12,290. Average monthly earnings per covered job, on the other hand, were 18.8 percent lower in North Dakota during 1985 than they were in the nation as a whole. Average monthly earnings (an amount approximating gross pay) in North Dakota were $1,299 in

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[1] In 1985, there were 232,610 jobs covered by unemployment insurance on an annual average basis. These data are drawn from quarterly employer tax filings and are used to assess the accuracy of current employment statistical estimates. Current employment estimates are based upon a sample of approximately 12 percent of the state's employers and reveal that total wage and salary employment (a count of the number of jobs worked) stood at 251,190 during the year. The difference between the two types of employment exists because approximately 10,000 local and elected government officials (many of whom hold other full-time covered jobs) are not covered in their capacity as government employees. Independent insurance agents, church employees, the military, employees of certain nonprofit organizations, and railroad employees also do not have their job related incomes covered by state insurance programs.

Table 7
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in North Dakota by Major Industry, History, and Projections

	Annual Employment Change				Employment						Percent Change in Employment				
	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1987	Current Estimates				Projections		1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
	Annual Change*	Annual Change	Annual Change	Annual Change	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987					
Total Goods-Producing	**2,170**	**1,550**	**-1,180**	**-1,775**	**40,020**	**39,100**	**36,670**	**34,010**	**30,300**	**30,460**	**-2.1**	**-6.4**	**-7.3**	**-10.9**	**0.5**
Mining	98	1,148	-194	-835	9,430	7,020	7,480	6,870	4,900	5,200	-25.6	6.6	-8.2	-28.7	6.1
Construction	814	528	-958	-855	15,650	17,320	13,700	11,710	10,100	10,000	10.7	-20.9	-14.5	-13.7	-1.0
Manufacturing	1,258	-126	-28	-85	14,940	14,840	15,490	15,430	15,300	15,260	-0.7	4.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3
Total Services-Producing	**5,902**	**6,776**	**2,374**	**1,460**	**209,660**	**211,470**	**215,780**	**217,180**	**218,600**	**220,100**	**0.9**	**2.0**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	104	812	-82	-285	16,750	16,140	16,410	16,370	15,800	15,800	-3.6	1.7	-0.2	-3.5	0.0
Wholesale Trade	1/	726	-152	-135	21,110	20,290	20,510	19,870	19,600	19,600	-3.9	1.1	-3.1	-1.4	0.0
Retail Trade	1/	1,316	292	345	45,520	45,800	47,060	47,610	47,900	48,300	0.6	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	302	580	200	175	11,770	11,950	12,210	12,450	12,600	12,800	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.6
Services	1,904	2,058	1,692	1,140	54,170	56,020	57,400	57,820	59,100	60,100	3.4	2.5	0.7	2.2	1.7
Government	1,056	1,284	424	220	60,340	61,270	62,190	63,060	63,600	63,500	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	-0.2
Total	**8,072**	**8,326**	**1,194**	**-315**	**249,680**	**250,650**	**252,450**	**251,190**	**248,900**	**250,560**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**-0.5**	**-0.9**	**0.7**

1/ Not available as separate categories of employment.

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

1985 while earnings in the U.S. were $1,599. Moreover, while average earnings per job in the U.S. advanced at a growth rate of 4.5 percent (and inflation rose at a rate of 3.6 percent), average earnings per covered job in North Dakota grew at a rate of only 2 percent. Thus, while average earnings per job have lost against the rate of inflation, the average job nationally is associated with a growth in real earnings and consumption potential. In terms of earnings capacity, and in other ways as well, jobs in North Dakota do not have quite the same meaning that they do nationally.

From an economic standpoint, job holding in North Dakota does not mean quite the same thing that it does in the nation. To some extent, job holding in the state takes place within a unique context and standard of earnings. As a consequence, the straightforward application of national economic and labor market concepts may not always be appropriate.

Average earnings per job in the nonfarm, goods-producing industries are normally several hundred dollars above the average for the state. However, employment in the goods-producing sector as a whole has declined since 1982. The data in Table 7 reveals that with the exception of employment growth in the construction industry in 1983, and a modest surge in employment in mining and manufacturing industries in 1984, employment in mining, manufacturing and construction have declined from 1982 to 1986. Although the prognosis for stability and moderate growth in petroleum prices is altered daily, it appears that the employment situation in mining has nearly reached bottom and that the market will support slow growth in employment. Secondly, employment in the construction industry, declining rapidly after the completion of major construction projects in 1983-84, appears likely to decline only marginally further and reach a sustainable employment level in 1987. Durable goods manufacturing employment, found largely in firms building agricultural machinery, has declined since the beginning of the decade. Non-durable goods employment, on the other hand, is in large part dominated by processors of agricultural goods, and its growth has

tended to offset the higher average earnings decreases in durable goods manufacture. As a result, the manufacturing industry as a whole tends to grow only when a greater number of new lower average earnings jobs in nondurable goods replace higher average earnings jobs lost in durable goods manufacture. Employment growth in manufacturing over the short term will continue to be constrained by the inability of agricultural producers to afford farm machinery.

By the end of 1986, we expect that employment in nonfarm, goods-producing industries will have declined from 16.0 percent, during 1982, (40,020 jobs in Table 7) to 12.2 percent (30,300 jobs) of wage and salary jobs. The decline of the relative importance of high average earnings jobs in the state will continue to put downward pressure on real growth in the consumer dollar.

Two other industries in the services-producing sector also have higher than average earnings, and employment in these industries has also declined since 1982. With the exception of 1984, when oil prices increased, employment in firms in wholesale trade and in transportation, communications and utilities, which directly serve the petroleum industry, have declined. This decrease has also put downward pressure on real earnings and personal income in the state.

With the exception of the financial sector and government, average earnings of growth industries fall below the average earnings for tne state. Employment in retail trade, for example, grew by 1.7 percent to 47,610 jobs (more jobs than in the combined industries of mining, manufacturing and construction) in 1985. But average monthly earnings per job in retail trade were only $744, 57.3 percent of the state average.

However, average earnings per job in retail trade, or in any of the financial or service growth industries, means something quite different than it does in declining goods-producing industries. Occupationally, 71.1 percent of the jobs in the mining industry are found either in craft or operative jobs, which means, then, that average monthly earnings are fairly close

Table 8
Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings by Planning Region, 1981 to 1985

Planning Region	1981 N	1982 N	1981-82 % Change	1983 N	1982-83 % Change	1984 N	1983-84 % Change	1985 P/ N	1984-85 Change N	1984-85 Change %
I	18,248	17,787	-2.5	14,734	-17.2	15,096	2.5	14,181	-915	-6.1
II	27,598	27,222	-0.6	27,668	1.6	27,835	0.6	27,561	-274	-1.0
III	12,295	12,198	-0.8	12,483	2.3	12,729	2.0	12,921	192	1.5
IV	32,549	32,790	0.7	33,585	2.4	34,042	1.4	35,184	1,142	3.4
V	55,825	55,827	0.0	57,812	3.6	60,345	4.4	61,410	1,065	1.8
VI	20,509	20,062	-2.2	20,217	0.8	20,184	-0.2	20,123	-61	-0.3
VII	44,155	46,089	4.4	49,978	8.4	47,807	-4.3	46,242	-1,565	-3.3
VIII	16,741	17,413	4.0	15,251	-12.4	15,052	-1.3	14,489	-563	-3.7
Multi-County	998	213	-78.7	202	-5.2	472	133.7	499	27	5.7
Total*	**228,718**	**229,601**	**0.4**	**231,928**	**1.0**	**233,562**	**0.7**	**232,610**	**-952**	**-0.4**

Total Covered Earnings (Thousands of Dollars)

	1981 $	1982 $	1981-82 % Change	1983 $	1982-83 % Change	1984 $	1983-84 % Change	1985 P/ $	1984-85 Change $	1984-85 Change %
I	325,416	314,752	-3.3	247,383	-21.4	262,575	6.1	248,938	-13,637	-5.2
II	350,195	361,867	3.3	373,492	3.2	386,723	3.5	394,812	8,089	2.1
III	137,374	146,600	6.7	153,223	4.5	161,944	5.7	167,600	5,656	3.5
IV	403,021	439,795	9.1	461,109	4.8	484,676	5.1	519,390	34,714	7.2
V	792,020	839,240	6.0	894,915	6.6	958,894	7.1	1,004,555	45,661	4.8
VI	231,154	240,746	4.1	247,546	2.8	255,982	3.4	262,191	6,209	2.4
VII	644,649	741,824	15.1	883,924	19.2	830,316	-6.1	807,011	-23,305	-2.8
VIII	237,890	264,316	11.1	215,703	-18.4	218,764	1.4	199,272	-19,492	-8.9
Multi-County	21,730	4,408	-79.7	10,686	142.4	9,943	-7.0	22,884	12,941	130.2
Total*	**3,143,449**	**3,353,548**	**6.7**	**3,487,981**	**4.0**	**3,569,817**	**2.3**	**3,626,653**	**56,836**	**1.6**

P/ Preliminary

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

to the actual earnings most workers take home. (See Appendix II for tabular data on employment by industry and occupation.) On the other hand, in a services-producing industry like finance, insurance, and real estate, 54.5 percent of the jobs are found in lower paying clerical positions, and 20.7 percent of the jobs are found in higher paying managerial positions. In the financial sector, then, average monthly earnings substantially over-represent the earnings of clerical workers, and under-represent the earnings of managers. In contrast to the mining and other goods-producing industries, then, average earnings in the financial sector, and to a large degree in services-producing industries as a whole, are not indicative of the earnings individual employees actually take home and have available for consumption. The significance of these factors rests not so much on the aggregate ability of consumers to increase real spending as it does upon population migration.

The growth of employment in services-producing industries need not signal population growth. Rather, employment growth in services-producing industries may mean that a greater proportion of the population is participating in the labor force. In North Dakota, according to the Current Population Survey, while the proportion of youth (ages 16-24) and males either working or looking for work remained nearly constant (at 71.4% and 80.5% respectively in 1985) between 1979 and 1985, the proportion of the female civilian population in the labor force rose from 51.0 percent to 57.2 percent. And female employment, as is illustrated by the Decennial Census data for 1970 and 1980 in Appendix III, dominates services-producing growth industries while male employment dominates goods-producing and selected high average earnings services-producing industries in decline.

The decline in goods-producing employment and the growth in services-producing employment have been geographically specific. In large part, jobs and aggregate earnings in western counties, and in those rural counties which are shared by the markets of two or more large trade centers, have been most prone to wage and salary job loss, while urban counties and, in particular, urban

eastern counties have tended to gain jobs.

While county-level data are presented in the appendicies, regional-level aggregates (which for many purposes correspond to major city trade areas) for employment and wages are found in Tables 8 and 9. The data in Table 8 illustrates the employment and earnings decreases from 1982 to 1983 in the western "oil patch" of Regions I and VIII. In Table 9, it can be illustrated that job loss took place not only in the larger trade centers of Stark and Williams counties, but in counties throughout the two regions as well. Urban, as well as rural western counties lost employment again over the 1984 to 1985 period.

In Region VII, while statewide covered employment growth advanced by 0.4 and 1.0 percent from 1981 to 1982, and from 1982 to 1983 respectively, employment grew by 4.4 percent and by 8.4 percent respectively under the influence of major power plant construction projects. Meanwhile, aggregate covered earnings grew at double-digit rates in Region VII at the same time that they were declining or growing at a rate lower than inflation elsewhere in the state. The problems of lower agricultural prices and levels of farm spending were apparent in such slow growth Regions as II and VI. However, the underlying economic problems in Region VII's agricultural base were apparently largely masked in the services-producing sector (and potentially in the wholesale and TCPU firms serving the oil patch) of the Bismarck MSA by rapid construction employment growth. Employment "boomed" in the region until 1984 when personal income from covered earnings declined by 6.1 percent ($53.6 million), and in 1985 declined an additional $23.3 million as power plant construction projects were completed.

Over the same period (1981 to 1985), employment and earnings growth in the eastern regions of the Red River Valley (Regions IV and V) nearly always demonstrated employment and earnings growth over and above the rates of growth demonstrated for the state as a whole. Employment growth in Grand Forks and Cass Counties (see Table 9) has consistently led regional population centers in job growth. From 1984 to 1985, employment growth took place in Grand

Table 9
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Employment
for Rural and Urban Counties by Region
1983 to 1985.

	1983 N	1982-83 % Change	1984 N	1983-84 % Change	1985 P/ N	1984-85 % Change
Region I						
Williams County	11,237	-17.5	11,530	2.6	10,839	-6.0
All Other Counties	3,497	-16.2	3,566	2.0	3,342	-6.3
Total	**14,734**	**-17.2**	**15,096**	**2.5**	**14,181**	**-6.1**
Region II						
Ward County	19,136	1.9	19,487	1.8	19,353	-0.7
All Other Counties	8,532	0.9	8,348	-2.2	8,208	-1.7
Total	**27,668**	**1.6**	**27,835**	**0.6**	**27,561**	**-1.0**
Region III						
Ramsey County	4,675	4.5	4,709	0.7	4,709	0.0
All Other Counties	7,808	1.1	8,020	2.7	8,212	2.4
Total	**12,483**	**2.3**	**12,729**	**2.0**	**12,921**	**1.5**
Region IV						
Grand Forks County	24,276	2.8	24,599	1.3	25,468	3.5
All Other Counties	9,307	1.6	9,443	1.5	9,716	2.9
Total	**33,583**	**2.4**	**34,042**	**1.4**	**35,184**	**3.4**
Region V						
Cass County	46,130	4.1	48,405	4.9	49,845	3.0
All Other Counties	11,682	1.4	11,940	2.2	11,565	-3.1
Total	**57,812**	**3.6**	**60,345**	**4.4**	**61,410**	**1.8**
Region VI						
Stutsman County	8,513	1.6	8,583	0.8	8,661	0.9
All Other Counties	11,704	0.2	11,601	-0.9	11,462	-1.2
Total	**20,217**	**0.8**	**20,184**	**-0.2**	**20,123**	**-0.3**
Region VII						
Burleigh/Morton MSA	33,616	2.2	34,183	1.7	34,369	0.5
McLean, Mercer, and Oliver Counties	13,245	33.4	10,494	-20.8	8,774	-16.4
All Other Counties	3,117	-4.2	3,130	0.4	3,199	2.2
Total	**49,978**	**8.4**	**47,807**	**-4.3**	**46,342**	**-3.1**
Region VIII						
Stark County	9,920	-13.2	9,716	-2.1	9,298	-4.3
All Other Counties	5,331	-10.9	5,336	0.1	5,191	-2.7
Total	**15,251**	**-12.4**	**15,052**	**-1.3**	**14,489**	**-3.7**
State						
Urban Counties	157,503	0.0	161,212	2.4	162,542	0.8
SNG Counties*	13,245	33.4	10,494	-20.8	8,774	-16.4
Rural Counties	61,180	-1.6	61,856	1.1	61,294	-0.9
Total	**231,928**	**1.0**	**233,562**	**0.7**	**232,610**	**-0.4**

P/ Preliminary.

*Synthetic Natural Gas Construction Counties--McLean, Mercer, and Oliver.

Forks (3.5%), Cass (3.0%), and Stutsman Counties (0.9%), and in the counties of Burleigh and Morton (the Bismarck MSA--0.5%) while entire western regions (I, II, and VIII) experienced covered employment decreases.

In addition to the movement of jobs from western to eastern North Dakota is the tendency for nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to either grow in number much more slowly in rural counties than in urban trade centers, or to decrease altogether. The problem of rural employment opportunities is compounded even further by the fact that average earnings per job in many rural counties may fall as much as 60 to 70 percent below the state average (which is already 18 percent below the national average--see Appendix IV for graphic portraits of county average covered earnings per job). Counties in the east south central portion of the state, and those counties shared by a major trade area, appear most prone to earnings deficits. Rural counties in the far south and northwestern corners of the state are among the counties with the slowest growth rates in average earnings per job. Earnings deficits, and slow over-the-year growth rates, tend to characterize rural as compared to urban job opportunities.

A decline in the number of rural job opportunities, a shift away from high average earnings jobs most often held by males and towards lower average earnings (increasingly urbanized) jobs most often held by females, means that the ability of communities to spread the capital and operating costs of government services over a large number of wage earners has diminished. Not only are local property values declining and impairing local government ability to maintain tax revenues, in many settings out-migration has come to threaten the justification for locally based labor intensive services in, for example, primary education and law enforcement. It appears that at the state, as well as local level, change in the number of jobs in government tends to lag behind economic change in the private sector. Thus, in 1987 (see Table 7), and quite probably in 1988 as well, we anticipate a reversal in the historic trend towards greater numbers of jobs in

government in North Dakota. As recent employment and earnings data for the state has shown, the private sector has been in a period of restricted growth and earnings stagnation for at least the past nine quarters (see Table 24). This downturn puts North Dakota into a broad classification of states undergoing similar experiences: "...the finances of governments in farm, oil-producing, forestry, and mining states are in conditions that indicate considerable difficulty in maintaining current programs without new taxes." (State Policy Reports 1986a:21) However, the extent to which new taxes will be raised to offset revenue deficits and used to maintain current employment in the public sector is unclear.

VI. NONFARM, GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Third quarter 1986 employment in the combined goods-producing industries of mining, manufacturing, and construction dropped to an average of 33,310 jobs -- down 3,580 jobs from the same quarter in 1985. For the whole of 1986, it is estimated that all three industries will have lost slightly more than 3,700 jobs, dropping by 10.9 percent over the previous year. Very modest, if any, growth among these three industries is anticipated during 1987.

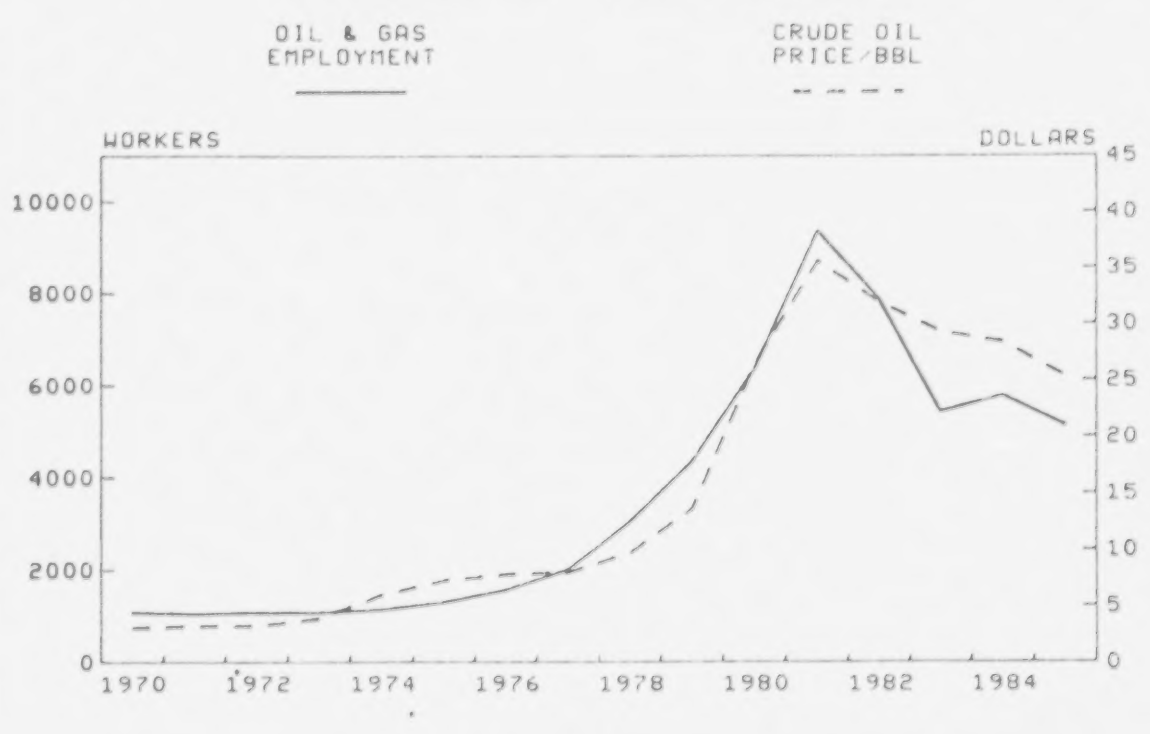
Mining employment as recently as 1984 stood at 7,480 jobs. Sand, gravel, and other nonenergy related mining, accounted for 5.6 percent of all employment within the industry at that time. Lignite and bituminous mining, with 1,280 jobs, were responsible for 17.1 percent of the jobs with over three quarters of the employment (5,780 jobs) found in oil and gas exploration and extraction.

After plummeting sharply from 1981 to 1983, oil prices stabilized and employment began to strengthen. But 1984 represents the most recent period of sustained employment during the decade. Late in 1985, oil prices began to deteriorate and by the end of the first quarter of 1986, they had fallen to $15 per barrel, or approximately half of what they had been during the preceding year. By September of 1986, employment in oil and gas exploration and extraction had dropped to 2,790 jobs, or by 48.8 percent, in comparison to September of 1985 when the firms in the industry had 5,150 jobs. At the end of the third quarter of 1986, employment in the oil and gas industry appeared to have reached another, if only temporary, employment plateau in the vicinity of 2,800 jobs.

The boom in oil and gas exploration employment led to rates of earnings increase in excess of 13 percent in 1980 and 1981 (see Appendix IV) as bottlenecks in the labor market enhanced the competition for labor, along with other production inputs, and created opportunities for overtime among the employed. Average earnings per job decreased in 1983, the first time average

earnings had declined in a major industry since comprehensive records were collected in 1978. By 1983, the unemployment rate in the mining industry had risen to 11.3 percent and unemployment in the state's far western-most regions was well over 7 percent, or more than twice what it was in 1981. (See Appendix II.) During the first quarter of 1983, the number of individuals receiving food stamps had risen by 66.1 percent in Region VIII and by 83.3 percent in Region I, in comparison to what they had been during the first quarter of 1982. (See Appendix V, Table 25.) Unemployment rates in the far west have begun to moderate following 1983 high levels, as some workers regained jobs in 1984, and as some workers experiencing long periods without employment either emigrated or withdrew from the labor market in other ways. After dropping in 1984 and 1985, participation in the Food Stamp program by the first quarter of

COMPARISON OF NORTH DAKOTA OIL & GAS EMPLOYMENT AND CRUDE OIL WELLHEAD PRICES



1986 had again risen to levels either equal to, or in excess of, their 1982 high levels in many western counties.

Historically, employment growth in oil and gas exploration and extraction closely paralleled the growth in prices. However, employment growth slightly outpaced prices as they approached their peak, and then declined much more quickly than prices as prices began to fall (see chart). It can be suggested that employment related to exploration and extraction increases faster than prices, when prices are growing, partly because firms anticipate further price growth and partly because short-term contracts related to the discovery and development of existing sites continue to be fulfilled even after petroleum prices have begun to fall. On the other hand, as prices drop further, according to research conducted in another non-OPEC petroleum extraction country, "The real impact on oil production of a continuous low oil price ...(occurs)... over the medium term, as new projects ...(are)... not undertaken and those projects recently started ...(are)... abandoned." (Hall, et al., 1986:39) It appears, then, that employment in occupations associated with discovery, exploration, and the initiation of new drilling projects (rather than the extraction and maintenance of current well operations), experience job loss more quickly than prices, once the rate of price decrease reaches a certain rate. Further substantial employment decreases among occupations involved in extraction need not be anticipated unless oil prices fall below the marginal cost of production (which Hall, et al. 1986 identify as $10 per barrel in the North Sea).

Oil prices are determined by international markets and by institutional attempts to control supply and demand. The collapse of oil prices in the fourth quarter of 1985 and the first quarter of 1986 was brought about by "...over-production, conversion of many industrial complexes to coal, and the erosion of the oil cartel (OPEC), seem to be among the factors most commonly called upon to explain the state of oil and gas production and pricing..." (NDGS Newsletter 1985:34) Indeed, the chief distinction between the low price forecast of $15 per

barrel by the end of 1987, and the high price scenario of $22 per barrel, hinges primarily on OPEC's ability to constrain production levels. (Short-Term Energy Outlook 1986:7)

With the trend from mid-1986 to the end of 1987 expected to reflect firmness or modest increases in the world price of oil, it appears that employment in North Dakota's oil and gas industry will remain in the vicinity of 2,700 jobs. This employment level contrast to an annual average of 5,780 jobs in 1984 and 5120 jobs in 1985 when the price of oil vacilated between $20 and $24 a barrel. Even though the price trend is in the direction of gradual increases over the long-term, new marketing techniques and other factors can lead to rapid temporary escalations and abrupt declines in prices. "In the short run, the price of oil is controlled by a combination of the marginal costs of production from existing wells -- which may be as low as $5 a barrel -- and by the ability or inability of major producers to control production. Predicting the politics of this situation has not been the long suit of state revenue estimators, or anyone else." (State Policy Reports 1986b:3) Although we anticipate stability and modest growth in employment over the long-term, short-term experiences may deviate widely from this trend. The ability of OPEC to move prices towards $22 per barrel suggests that employment in the oil and gas industry will grow by 300 jobs during 1987, attaining an employment level far lower than in either 1984 or 1985.

Employment in coal mining and sand and gravel mining is expected to be constrained by excess capacity in electrical generating facilities, and the limited need for additional electricity and mined products for residential or commercial construction projects. After a drop of 28.9 percent in employment from 1985 to 1986, employment growth in the mining industry as a whole is expected to be limited to the oil and gas sector.

In contrast to the modest recovery in mining industry employment during 1984, employment in the construction industry plunged by 20.9 percent. In response, the covered unemployment

rate for construction (see Table 8 in Appendix II) increased from the more traditional 10.6 percent in 1983 to 15.9 percent in 1984, while the rate for the state as a whole dropped by five-tenths of 1 percent to 2.3 percent. At the same time, average monthly covered earnings in the industry dropped by $183 (-9.8%). As employment opportunities for construction workers continued to decline, the Job Insurance covered unemployment rate for the industry in 1985 escalated to 16.4 percent, and average earnings per job declined an additional 6.9 percent. (Gross average earnings per month are found in Appendix IV's Table 20.)

While much of the nation was undergoing a recession during 1982, employment in the construction industry was growing rapidly at power plant construction sites in western North Dakota. By June of 1983, construction employment in and around Mercer County had risen to 6,117 jobs. Project completion dropped employment to 3,640 jobs by the beginning of 1984, and by the end of the year, employment had dropped into the hundreds. In the absence of power plant construction site jobs, employment had declined to an annual average of 11,710 jobs during 1985 (compared to an annual average of 13,700 jobs in 1984).

Employment in the construction industry is expected to average 10,100 jobs during 1986 and to fall slightly further, to 10,000 jobs, during 1987. Most states in the West North Central region of the Plains have been able to sustain construction employment in the vicinity of 4.1 percent of all wage and salary employment during the most recent years of high real interest rates. Thus, even though some forecasts expect construction employment to drop to 8,600 jobs in 1987 and 8,200 jobs in 1988 (Chase 1986:WNC-29), it would appear that North Dakota's normal level of population and economic activity can sustain employment in the vicinity of 10,000 jobs.

Employment in construction, however, appears more likely to further concentrate in population centers and eastern regions of the state over the next few building seasons. Even as covered employment in construction declined from 5,742 jobs in 1983 to 2,533 jobs in Mercer County (by 55.9%) during 1984, and

construction dropped in 7 of 8 Regions, construction employment grew in several eastern counties. From 1983 to 1984, construction employment grew by 0.4 percent in Grand Forks County, by 12.5 percent or 291 jobs in Cass County, and by 70 jobs or 30 percent in Richland County. Although we anticipate little growth or decline in the absolute number of jobs in the industry over the short term, it certainly appears that job opportunities will continue to diminish in the western part of the state and grow, if only moderately, in the most eastern counties.

Nationally, the 19.4 million (1984) covered manufacturing jobs in the nation accounted for 20.7 percent of all employment covered by the nation's Unemployment Insurance laws. In North Dakota, however, only 6.7 percent of all jobs are found in manufacturing. And these jobs are concentrated among urban trade centers and in selected rural counties, with minority owned or related firms often dominating employment.

The largest concentrations of manufacturing employment are found in Region V, which had 42.5 percent of the 15,486 covered jobs in manufacturing during 1984. Other concentrations are found in the Bismarck MSA (12.8%), the Grand Forks MSA (7.8%), Stutsman County (6.8%), and in two counties in Region II, Benson and Rolette, which together have 5.5 percent of all manufacturing employment. Manufacturing employment in Region V, the two MSAs outside Region V, Stutsman County, and among minority owned or related firms is responsible for more than 75 percent of all manufacturing employment in the state.

With the exception of minor growth in 1984, durable goods employment has declined an average of slightly more than 375 jobs per year since 1980. On the other hand, nondurable goods employment over the same period has averaged an increase of 250 jobs per year. As a result of this employment shift, there were 0.9 percent fewer jobs in all of manufacturing at mid-decade than there were in 1980. The employment shift from comparatively high wage earnings durable goods firms, and towards nondurable goods manufacturing helps explain the slow growth in total wages paid in the industry of 3.8 percent from 1984 to 1985, down

dramatically from an 11.6 percent rate of growth in 1984.

Employment in durable goods manufacturing (6,360 jobs in 1985) is comprised primarily of firms manufacturing non-electrical machinery and transportation equipment (3,900 or 61.3 % of all jobs in the industry). Other types of firms assemble oil field equipment, assemble or fabricate metals, and assemble military equipment. A small number of geographically dispersed firms also supply prefabricated concrete and other construction materials.

Employment in nonelectrical manufacturing and transportation equipment in North Dakota refers primarily to firms involved in the manufacture of farm machinery and equipment. The most recent experiences of the farm machinery manufacturing industry in North Dakota, and the analysis of the industry in the nation as a whole, suggests that employment among farm machinery manufacturing firms in the state will be under downward pressure for the remainder of the decade. The limited ability of farm operators to purchase equipment, the export trade barrier presented by an overvalued dollar, the increased penetration of U.S. markets by European manufacturers, the inability of U.S. manufacturers to supply the needs of agriculture in developing nations, and increasing domestic costs of production are all aspects of the long-term constraint to employment growth in the farm machinery industry in North Dakota.

Analysis suggests that the trade surplus in farm machinery, once enjoyed by the United States, may disappear by the end of the decade. In the event that domestic demand for machinery improves, foreign supplies may well meet domestic demand. An additional barrier to employment growth stems from the volume of inventories held by manufacturers. "Inventories of some major items -- such as large tractors, combines, and forage harvesters -- exceed 1 year at present rates of sales." (1986 U.S. Industrial Outlook 1986:23-2) Both short- and long-term constraints to employment are likely to deter employment growth in durable goods manufacturing.

Although unique and industry-wide circumstances have served

to halt the growth of certain subsectors within the broad classification of nondurable goods manufacturing, the industry has shown consistent net growth since the beginning of the decade. While durable goods manufacturing dropped from 7,750 jobs in 1980 to 6,360 jobs in 1985, nondurable goods grew from 7,820 to 9,070 jobs or by 3.2 percent per annum. Employment among firms engaged in printing and publishing grew by 1.3 percent from 1984 to 1985 and now make up 26.7 percent of the employment in the industry. Food and kindred products, with growth led by firms producing sugar and confectionery goods, expanded at a rate of 3.4 percent from 1984 to 1985 to 4,550 jobs, and presently represents 50.2 percent of nondurable goods employment. Employment in other nondurable goods firms dropped slightly from 1984 to 1985. In general, food and kindred products manufacture is expected to continue to be favorably affected by national economic conditions, and confectionery products by continued price support programs. As a result, employment in nondurable goods is expected to continue expanding over the near term and offset employment loss in durable goods manufacture.

VII. SERVICES-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

The services-producing sector is comprised of six broad categories of employment: (1) transportation, communications and public utilities, (2) wholesale trade, (3) retail trade, (4) finance, insurance and real estate, (5) services, and (6) government. Collectively, 84 percent of all nonfarm jobs were found in the services-producing sector in 1982. By 1987, we expect that almost 88 percent of all jobs will be found in these six industries. The 4 percent gain in the relative share of employment for the services-producing industries is coming about not only because selected services-producing industry employment is increasing, but also because employment in many goods-producing industries is either declining or growing very slowly.

After rebounding in 1984, as oil prices stabilized, employment in transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU) dropped during 1985 and continued to decline further in 1986. Average monthly earnings per job ($1,959 in 1985) have, in general, responded to these employment changes by slowing to a 3.1 percent rate of growth from 1984 to 1985--the slowest rate of growth since 1980. From 1984 to 1985, employment in communications grew by 30 jobs and utilities added 100 jobs. On the other hand, transportation (trucking warehousing and other transportation) lost 170 jobs. Current estimates reveal continued downward pressure exerted across all three basic components of TCPU during 1986. However, the industry is expected to reach a comparatively stable level of employment in the vicinity of 15,800 jobs (down from 16,370 in 1985) during 1987 as the industry returns to a post-energy industry "bust" status.

Employment in TCPU responds heavily to the scale of petroleum exploration and energy development in general. In 1981, when the average price per barrel of oil in North Dakota stood at $35.63, employment in TCPU held 2,296 jobs in Regions I and VIII. (Oil price data are drawn from North Dakota Geological

Survey Newsletter 1985.) In 1982, with prices dropping to $31.89 per barrel and declining, employment dropped by 8.5 percent, and then dropped a further 4.9 percent in 1983. Over the same period that TCPU was dropping in the "oil patch", jobs within the same industry more than doubled in Mercer County due to power plant construction projects. Employment in TCPU in Mercer County (Region VII) rose from 513 jobs in 1981, to 1,143 jobs in 1983. Employment in this industry appears to have nearly completed retreating from the peak levels brought about by power plant construction in 1984 and the drop in oil prices during 1985 and 1986. It is expected that the industry will return to a more stable level during 1987 and 1988.

Employment in wholesale trade amounts to 7.9 percent of all jobs. But comparatively greater average earnings per job results in total wage payments in the industry of $377.3 million (in 1985) which means that the industry is responsible for a disproportionately larger 10.4 percent of all Job Insurance covered earnings in the state.

Both major divisions of the wholesale trade industry experienced employment declines between 1984 and 1985. Durable goods wholesale trade -- firms supplying business machines, appliances, construction equipment, oil exploration and maintenance equipment and farm machinery -- declined by 400 jobs. And employment in nondurable goods -- firms engaged in the distribution of groceries, apparel, bulk petroleum and petroleum products, and firms trading grain -- experienced a drop of 200 jobs. With much of the employment in wholesale trade directly dependent upon energy exploration and development, durable goods employment responds favorably, as it did in 1984, to stability or growth in oil prices. The fall in oil prices during 1985 contributed to a decline of $393,699 (-0.1 %) in wages. Further declines in employment will round out 1986, but the pace of decline in the industry is expected to slow during 1987 and 1988.

In addition to the factors of declining agricultural and petroleum profitability, which so strongly provides direct employment opportunities throughout wholesale trade, are trends

in productivity. Among the most notable and visible of these changes are those brought about by new technologies and the centralization of grain handling facilities. "In the 1974-75 crop year," according to Casavant and Griffin (1983:1), "291 million bushels of grain (including oilseeds) were shipped to market from North Dakota grain elevators. The volume shipped by ...producers from statewide grain elevators has grown to 476 million bushels in the 1979-80 crop year..." This 64 percent increase in the volume of grain shipped was accomplished with a mere 12 percent increase in jobs in the grain handling industry. Among firms engaged in buying and/or marketing grain, and country grain elevators (SIC 5153), employment rose from 2,573 jobs in 1974, to 2,890 jobs in 1980 (+317). By 1984, employment in SIC 5153 had declined to an annual average of 2,747 (-143 jobs in comparison to 1980). Employment in grain handling accounts for approximately one-third of wholesale employment in rural counties.

Wholesale employment is primarily an "urban" activity with 69.7 percent of wholesale employment (in contrast to 60.3% of all wage and salary jobs) confined to the eight major regional trade centers in the state. Moreover, with 29.8 percent of all wholesale trade employment located in Cass County (in Region V), this major urban trade center acts as the major wholesaler for the state.

In contrast to wholesale trade, Cass County contains only 26.5 percent of the retail trade employment in the state, which suggests that wholesalers in Cass County are supplying the needs of retailers outside of the county. And retail trade differs from wholesale trade in other ways as well. While wholesale trade has experienced recent employment declines, retail trade, which is even more "urban" with more than 75 percent of employment located in the counties corresponding to the eight major trade centers, has added employment at a growth rate often exceeding the growth rate for the services-producing sector as a whole.

Retail trade, unlike wholesale trade, is dominated by female

employment. The data from the 1980 census of the population, found in Appendix III, reveals that 80.8 percent of all individuals working in the wholesale trade industry were males, while only 45.9 percent of the individuals employed in retail trade were males. The dominant characteristic of retail employment is that its job openings are filled with female employees and that the majority of females are working part time.

Recent community-based surveys of employers in several North Dakota cities have begun to identify trends in part-time employment by sex and industry. A census of the employers in the Fargo, West Fargo, and Riverside labor market area (Cass County in Region V) during the summer of 1986, revealed that the majority of jobs in retail trade were filled by females, and that more than two-thirds (64.7%) of all females employed in retailing worked at jobs of 30 hours or less per week.

Part-time employment is one factor which helps to explain why average earnings per job in retail trade, at an average of $744 per month, are less than half (47.1%) of earnings in wholesale trade. The July 1986 survey of employers in Cass County's major metropolitan area found that only 9.2 percent of the jobs in wholesale trade were being worked by employees with less than thirty hours of work, while 54.8 percent of the jobs in retail trade were part time. And the expansion of part-time employment in the retail trade industry may be a contributing factor to the slow rate of per job earnings growth in the industry.

Had earnings per job in retail trade grown at a rate comparable to the growth in earnings in the state as a whole, they would have advanced at a rate of 1.9 percent from 1984 to 1985, rather than 0.8 percent. Employment grew more rapidly in food stores than one would expect, given the growth of retail trade in general, and the further division of scarce job opportunities into shorter periods of weekly employment may be responsible for the slower than expected rate of earnings growth in retail trade. Food store employment accounted for 13.4 percent of all employment in retail trade during 1984, but food

stores were responsible for one-third (32.7%) of all growth in retail trade employment between 1984 and 1985. Apparel and accessories firms lost 20 jobs over the year, automobile and service stations experienced a growth of 140 jobs, and the remaining employment (180 jobs) was dispersed among other types of retail firms.

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate comprises less than 5 percent of all nonfarm wage and salary employment. As with most other services-producing sector industries, employment in the financial sector is dominated by females. Data from the 1980 census shows that over half (56.7%) of all individuals working in the industry at the beginning of the decade were females, and that the greatest concentrations of female workers were found in banking and credit agencies (67%). This past summer's survey of employers in Cass County's metropolitan area revealed that 66.3 percent of the jobs in this industry were worked by females but that only 15.6 percent of all jobs were part time and that the distribution of part-time employment was not significantly different for males and females.

The lower incidence of part-time employment in the financial sector also contributes to higher average earnings per job. With average monthly earnings per job at $1,440 in 1985, earnings in the industry were nearly twice as great as in retail trade.

Employment in the financial sector has generally grown slowly, but faster than employment in the services-producing sector as a whole. With the exception of real estate, employment in financial services has not been subject to broad, cyclic employment swings, and slow, steady growth is anticipated for the next few years.

Employment in the services industry itself -- business and repair, personal, entertainment, and professional services-- grew by 2 percent from 1984 to 1985 and is expected to grow at a rate exceeding 1 percent per annum for the near term. But employment growth has not been distributed evenly across all major industries and, in some ways, employment growth appears to be changing direction.

Private sector services employment, with 57,820 jobs, represented 23 percent of all jobs during 1985. By 1987, it is expected that employment in this broad sector will have advanced to 24 percent of all nonfarm jobs.

In 1985, after losing 650 jobs from the previous year, more than one-fifth of the jobs in services were still found in hospital employment. Employment in hospitals first declined in 1984, and appears likely to decrease at least moderately through 1988. However, the health care industry as a whole is not experiencing a sustained decline. An additional one-fifth of all jobs in the services industry are found in nursing, personal care, and other health care services such as dentists' offices, and these firms added 520 jobs over the year. This shift within the various major categories of health care employment has continued through 1986, and the outlook in the industry as a whole is that it will continue to undergo at least a modest transformation as various sub-sectors either gain or lose employment.

At the same time, employment opportunities in the services industry are increasingly becoming an "urban" phenomena. From 1983 to 1984, covered employment grew by 1,360 jobs with 89.5 percent of the increase found in the counties with the eight major trade centers. Even so, the services industries, with 55.2 percent of their employment in these eight counties, remain more "rural" in orientation than either wholesale or retail trade.

The services industry has the greatest proportion of female employment of any major industrial grouping. Employment in health services, according to the 1980 census, for example, reveals that 82.8 percent of the jobs are held by females. The recently completed survey of the Cass County labor market area indicated that 68.2 percent of the jobs in the services industry were held by females, and that a high proportion of females who held those jobs (44.0%) were working part time. And private sector services employment, in contrast to government employment, tends to be more often located in "urban" trade center counties.

In the aggregate, employment in federal, state, and local

government grew in excess of 1 percent per annum between 1982 and 1985. That trend in growth slowed significantly in 1986, and it may very well reverse itself in 1987 and 1988. Federal, state, and local government employment, other than in educational services and in hospitals, has been relatively stable since 1978. Jobs in government during 1978, outside of hospitals and education, stood at 23,960. Seven years later, there were still 23,990 government jobs outside of hospitals and education. Halfway through the decade, however, state and local budgetary constraints and reduced federal assistance appear likely to reduce and change the pattern of growth in government employment.

In 1985, the 63,060 jobs in government represented slightly more than one-fourth (25.1%) of all nonfarm jobs. Federal government employment, at 9,430 jobs in 1985, demonstrated an increase of less than 200 jobs over the previous year, and growth in 1986 is proceeding at a slower increase still. But the federal impact on government and private sector employment opportunities in the state is greater than is suggested by direct federal employment opportunities themselves. During the next few years, legislative action related to the Garrison Diversion project and spending on defense projects may create temporary, community-specific surges in employment. However, the structure of federal impacts on employment in state and local government has taken quite another turn.

Federal government grants to state and local governments in North Dakota broke with tradition during the 1985 federal fiscal year (which ended September 30, 1985). After growing by 22.1 percent from FY 1983 to FY 1984, to $436,685 million, grants to state and local governments dropped by 0.3 percent during FY 1985. (See--Federal Expenditures by State FY 1985 and previous issues.) The abrupt halt in growth takes place not only within the context of declining state and local government revenues but also marks a shift in federal program emphasis. Environmental Protection Agency grants, for example, declined by 4.6 percent, or by $804 thousand to $16.6 million, and highway trust fund grants declined from $94.7 million to $84.6 million over the

year. Decreased funding in these two areas directly influences the maintenance and construction of highways and the construction of waste water treatment facilities. Secondary impacts on sand and gravel mining activity, and durable goods wholesale firms supplying construction materials, can be expected to work their way through the labor markets supporting these industries. On the other hand, funding for education rose from $72.8 million in FY 1984 to $79.9 million in FY 1985. But even within the overall increase, program-specific balances have been altered. In FY 1984, compensatory education for the disadvantaged attracted 49.1 percent of the Department of Education's budget, while rehabilitative services and handicapped research drew 15.3 percent of all resources. By Fiscal Year 1985, however, programs for the education of the disadvantaged and programs for the handicapped were allocated 62.2 and 7.7 percent of education's budget respectively. Thus, even where grants to state and local governments have expanded, the structure of programs has served to emphasize greater occupational skill demands in some areas and diminished employment demands in other areas. The overall impact of recent federal support for local governments has, however, served to limit employment opportunities. Federal funding limits, in conjunction with locally based budgetary constraints, would appear to represent a strong argument for a reduction in employment during the next few years in government.

VIII. POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

Between 1980 and 1985, 6,000 farm and ranch operations disappeared from North Dakota. Although a fraction of this change may be thought of as normal attrition and consolidation, the available data suggests that at least 19,000 individuals directly involved in farming have become economically and, in many cases, geographically displaced.

After losing 2,000 farms between 1975 and 1980, North Dakota's Agricultural Statistics Service estimated that there were 40,000 farms in the state at the time of the Decennial Census. Decennial Census tabulations revealed that the average size of the household involved in farming was 3.23 persons. The accelerated reduction in the number of farms, then, directly affected an estimated 19,380 persons.

The effect of the decline in the number of farm operations on the state's rural population is unclear because there are few straightforward indicators of the volume of population movement within the state, or of net out-migration. What is apparent, however, is that the economic pressure on the farm population for out-migration from rural communities has increased since the drought of 1980.

Decennial Census data indicated that there were 32,132 farm households residing on farms (80% of all farm operations in 1980), which left approximately one-fifth of all farms operated by off-farm households. The 1982 Census of Agriculture also indicates that a significant proportion of farm operators live in North Dakota's communities rather than residing on the farm. Farm operators, in 1982, responded to questions on farm residency by indicating that 69.4 percent lived on the farm being operated, 19.7 percent were off-farm residents, and 10.9 percent failed to answer the Census of Agriculture on this question.

For a significant fraction of farm operators, the loss of economic opportunity in farming means that a certain number of small town residents have lost their opportunity for self-

employment. The fact that one in five farm operators lives in a North Dakota community, rather than on a farm, may influence the success of subsequent off-farm job search activity, and the likelihood that rural families will emigrate from the county or state.

Although farm family members who were formerly employed in farming may find employment opportunities within commuting distance of their homes, the general economic decline in many rural areas of North Dakota has meant that employment alternatives to farming are simply not available. To some degree, the pattern of school enrollment changes for 1980 to 1985, illustrated in Figure 1, can be treated as an associated consequence of declines in farming opportunities.

During the period 1970 to 1980 (see Figure 2), population loss was greatest in those counties extending along the Missouri Coteau and adjacent Coteau Slope (see Map 2 in Appendix VII), among the furthest southwestern counties, and counties on the periphery of the major trade areas of the most urbanized counties in the eastern part of the state.

With several exceptions created by episodes of boom and bust in counties with substantial energy resources, population trends found in school enrollment data over the period 1980 to 1985 mirror the trend apparent in Decennial Census data from 1970 to 1980. Population loss has tended to be concentrated in many of the same rural counties from 1980 to 1985, with minor trade centers in rural areas better able to sustain population than are less densely populated rural counties.

Overall, population appears to be moving from low population density rural counties to neighboring trade area centers. Regionally, the eastern counties of Regions IV and V appear to be growing while many western communities, other than the larger trade centers, have tended to lose population.

Not only is population being "pushed" out of certain counties due to a lack of job opportunities, it is also being "pulled" out by the attraction of a broader occupational mix (making more job

Figure 1

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT CHANGES

1980/1 TO 1984/5

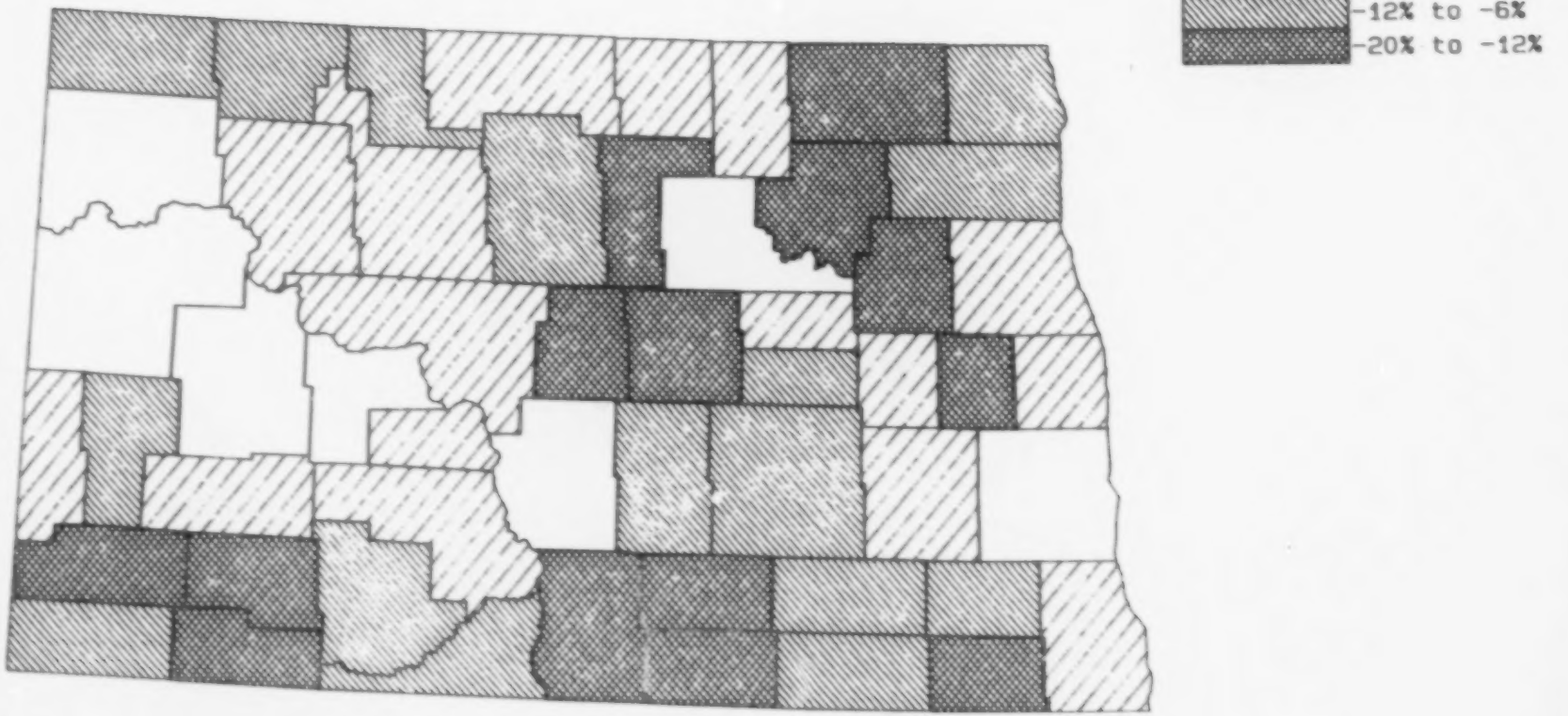
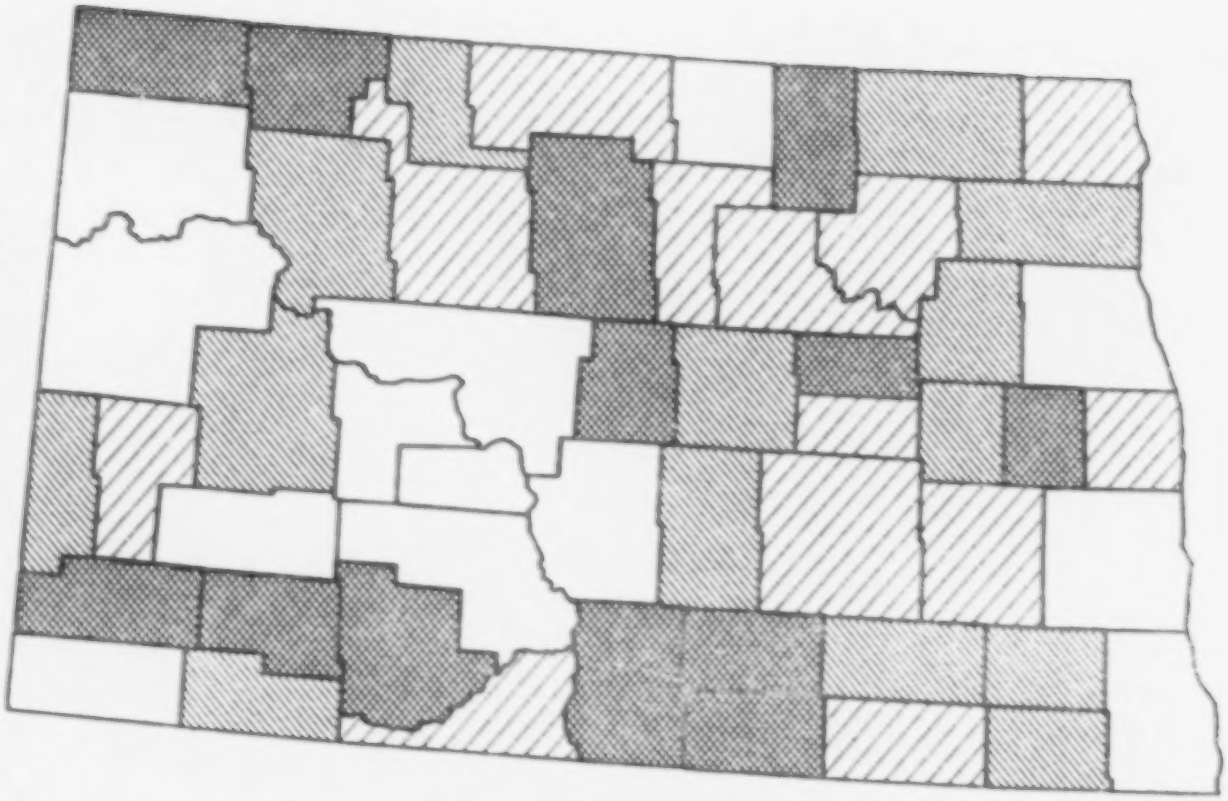


Figure 2

POPULATION CHANGE

1970-1980



opportunities available to a broader cross section of family members) found in more urbanized counties, and by the opportunity for higher earnings. In such rural, south central, population-loss counties as McIntosh (at $818 in Job Insurance covered average monthly earnings), Logan ($851/month), and Emmons ($941/month), employment often results in earnings as much as 37 to 28 percent below the state average. On the other hand, average earnings in such eastern counties as Cass (at $1404/month), and Grand Forks ($1,279/month) are either above, or very nearly meet, the statewide average of $1,299 per month. (See Table 23 for recent historic data on job-related earnings by county.) Lower average Job Insurance covered earnings, and a reduction in the opportunity for self-employment in agriculture and other industries in many rural counties, can quite readily be contrasted with employment growth and higher earnings opportunities as incentives for population growth in selected eastern counties.

Out-migration, especially from western counties whose economies were afflicted with drought more often than other regions of the state, and whose economies have seen petroleum related downturns in 1982 and again during the winter/spring of 1985 and 1986, and who have also experienced a boom and bust cycle in construction, has been a factor contributing to a lower unemployment rate than could otherwise be expected. The unemployment rate rose from 5.1 percent in 1984 (see Table 7) to 5.9 percent in 1985. The 6.5 percent (projected) annual average unemployment rate for 1986 would have been much higher if all of the individuals without employment but searching for work had remained in the state.

With wage and salary employment increasing only slowly, and among only selected industries and localities, it is certain that many new entrants to the labor market, as well as experienced workers, will be forced to leave the state to find employment. At a time when the labor supply and job growth nationally are expected to bring the proportion of the population who are working to 49 percent by the end of the decade (as compared to 46

percent in 1983), the economy of the Plains states, and North Dakota in particular, will have a difficult time achieving those goals without out-migration. The exodus of human resources is a regional, not simply a state, problem.

Population projections for the state are presented in Table 1 of Appendix I, and illustrate how the aging of the baby-boom generation is affecting the supply of labor in the state. The youngest members of the baby-boom generation were still in high school when the Decennial Census was conducted. By 1987, the youngest of the boom generation will be 23, and the oldest will reach 40 years of age. With large numbers of individuals completing high school and post-secondary courses, many females re-entering the labor market after a period of child rearing, and more middle-aged individuals searching for career advancement opportunities, participation in the labor market in the second half of the decade is coming to mean something different than in the first half. By 1988, our projections indicate that 31.4 percent of the state's population will be between the ages of 25 and 44 in contrast to 25.7 percent in 1980. Not only is the "boom" generation entering an age when labor market participation is far more intense, it is also entering an age when expectations about the quality of employment, the potential for upward mobility, and expectations with respect to earnings are being tailored by images of national prosperity. With lower than the nation's average for job related earnings, and employment slow by national standards, it would appear that the state and the region as a whole will experience substantial difficulty in retaining its labor supply over the remainder of the decade in comparison to many other regions of the country.

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

Table 1
Population Projections
by Age for North Dakota*

Age	1980		1985		1987		1988		1985-88 Change	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-15	167,620	25.7	171,790	25.6	175,100	25.8	175,960	25.8	4,170	2.4
16-24	120,520	18.5	100,260	14.9	95,800	14.1	94,690	13.9	-5,570	-5.6
25-44	167,800	25.7	203,260	30.3	211,900	31.2	214,200	31.4	10,940	5.4
45-64	116,310	17.8	111,450	16.6	111,530	16.4	111,560	16.4	110	0.1
≥65	80,450	12.3	84,470	12.6	84,800	12.5	84,860	12.5	390	0.5
Total	**652,700**	**100.0**	**671,230**	**100.0**	**679,130**	**100.0**	**681,270**	**100.0**	**10,040**	1.5

*These projections assume 1970-80 death rates and 1975-80 birth rates. Given the slow growth in the number of jobs since 1980, they are also somewhat optimistic in that they are also based on 1970-80 migration rates.

Table 2
Persons Enrolled in Grades 1-12 for Urban and Rural Portions of North Dakota by School Year 1980-1986

	School Year						1980-81 to 1985-86 Change	
	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	N	%
Urban Counties*	69,326	68,766	68,134	68,023	68,046	68,236	-1,090	-1.6
Rural Counties	53,979	52,496	51,323	50,977	50,185	49,205	-4,774	-8.8
SNG**	5,017	5,012	5,137	5,574	5,426	5,251	234	4.7
Other	48,962	47,484	46,186	45,403	44,759	43,954	-5,008	-10.2
Total	**123,305**	**121,262**	**119,457**	**119,000**	**118,231**	**117,441**	**-5,864**	**-4.8**

* For purposes of this analysis, urban counties include Williams, Ward, Ramsey, Grand Forks, Cass, Stutsman, Burleigh, Morton, and Stark.

** Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG) counties include those rural counties strongly affected by power plant construction--McLean, Mercer, Oliver.

SOURCE: Department of Public Instruction, "Enrollment and Teachers Report" (printout PI3-030-AA)

Table 3
Current Population Estimates of the
Civilian Non-Institutional Population of
North Dakota by Age for Persons 16 and Over
(In Thousands)

Age	1980		1985		% Change
	N	%	N	%	
16-19	45.3	9.5	42.0	8.6	-7.3
20-24	64.0	13.5	56.0	11.5	-12.0
25-34	105.2	22.1	125.0	25.6	18.8
35-44	62.0	13.1	75.0	15.4	21.0
45-54	59.3	12.5	55.0	11.3	-7.3
55-64	63.1	13.3	62.0	12.7	-1.7
65+	76.1	16.0	73.0	14.9	-4.1
Total	**475.0**	**100.0**	**488.0**	**100.0**	**2.7**

Table 4
Enrollment in Grades 7-12 for the 1985-86 School Year

	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total
REGION I							
Williams	381	383	372	384	347	322	2,189
Divide	32	26	42	44	35	39	218
McKenzie	128	123	92	103	92	90	628
TOTAL	**541**	**532**	**506**	**531**	**474**	**451**	**3,035**
REGION II							
Ward	849	863	865	829	801	659	4,886
Bottineau	141	136	138	142	121	151	829
Burke	59	60	62	64	69	64	378
McHenry	125	115	113	123	120	125	721
Mountrail	138	124	136	119	105	98	720
Pierce	88	77	82	106	74	87	514
Renville	70	59	67	70	61	60	387
TOTAL	**1,490**	**1,434**	**1,463**	**1,453**	**1,351**	**1,244**	**8,435**
REGION III							
Ramsey	201	199	211	212	169	183	1,175
Benson	126	112	114	117	101	104	674
Cavalier	92	96	97	94	72	91	542
Towner	43	53	57	67	49	54	323
Eddy	55	40	44	43	51	50	283
Rolette	246	220	215	232	189	186	1,288
TOTAL	**763**	**720**	**738**	**765**	**631**	**668**	**4,285**
REGION IV							
Grand Forks	827	882	844	841	698	644	4,736
Nelson	70	74	80	89	91	89	493
Walsh	187	207	221	204	176	201	1,196
Pembina	154	156	159	149	132	140	890
TOTAL	**1,238**	**1,319**	**1,304**	**1,283**	**1,097**	**1,074**	**7,315**
REGION V							
Cass	1,179	1,196	1,355	1,334	1,237	1,192	7,493
Traill	126	144	130	145	146	125	816
Steele	26	33	25	32	34	30	180
Ransom	98	81	94	118	70	102	563
Richland	310	342	232	200	218	186	1,488
Sargent	67	79	85	79	72	77	459
TOTAL	**1,806**	**1,875**	**1,921**	**1,908**	**1,777**	**1,712**	**10,999**
REGION VI							
Stutsman	326	306	331	296	360	259	1,878
Wells	92	94	106	110	104	99	605
McIntosh	58	51	57	78	54	71	369
Logan	60	48	53	50	49	53	313
Foster	80	65	94	77	71	76	463
Dickey	96	112	107	114	86	100	617
LaMoure	99	93	100	109	72	85	558
Barnes	182	171	179	182	169	186	1,069
Griggs	43	41	52	50	45	39	270
TOTAL	**1,038**	**981**	**1,079**	**1,066**	**1,010**	**968**	**6,142**
REGION VII							
Burleigh	877	826	903	926	817	713	5,062
McLean	226	203	224	211	213	192	1,269
Sheridan	24	31	23	43	28	23	172
Kidder	64	51	38	70	45	51	319
Emmons	75	93	100	110	94	99	571
Morton	456	388	451	454	419	396	2,564
Mercer	173	174	185	167	161	173	1,033
Oliver	40	38	27	26	29	29	189
Grant	65	62	63	61	63	63	377
Sioux	75	88	81	71	71	59	445
TOTAL	**2,075**	**1,954**	**2,095**	**2,139**	**1,940**	**1,798**	**12,001**
REGION VIII							
Stark	390	395	356	382	404	350	2,277
Slope	7	5	0	0	0	0	12
Hettinger	82	73	80	97	96	85	513
Golden Valley	35	55	50	50	43	46	279
Dunn	52	54	49	66	53	55	329
Bowman	82	59	98	72	73	83	467
Billings	14	10	0	0	0	0	24
Adams	44	43	51	48	52	46	284
TOTAL	**706**	**694**	**684**	**715**	**721**	**665**	**4,185**
STATE TOTAL	**9,657**	**9,509**	**9,790**	**9,860**	**9,001**	**8,580**	**56,397**

SOURCE: Department of Public Instruction, "Enrollment and Teachers Report" (printout PI3-030-AA)

Table 5
Persons Enrolled in Grades 1-12 by County and School Year 1980-1986

	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86
REGION I						
Williams	4,361	4,786	4,929	4,838	4,947	4,897
Divide	488	490	488	469	453	464
McKenzie	1,357	1,514	1,521	1,480	1,503	1,483
TOTAL	**6,206**	**6,790**	**6,938**	**6,787**	**6,903**	**6,844**
REGION II						
Ward	11,166	10,994	10,674	10,728	10,564	10,602
Bottineau	1,771	1,782	1,763	1,694	1,694	1,645
Burke	744	762	742	701	695	701
McHenry	1,644	1,590	1,549	1,516	1,460	1,420
Mountrail	1,634	1,640	1,592	1,611	1,628	1,556
Pierce	1,260	1,189	1,125	1,108	1,060	1,027
Renville	804	780	768	743	752	744
TOTAL	**19,023**	**18,737**	**18,213**	**18,101**	**17,853**	**17,695**
REGION III						
Ramsey	2,936	2,728	2,662	2,393	2,364	2,377
Benson	1,472	1,456	1,414	1,559	1,519	1,436
Cavelier	1,444	1,338	1,244	1,190	1,156	1,104
Towner	719	688	679	701	683	644
Eddy	601	590	564	549	582	579
Rolette	3,026	3,083	2,997	3,042	2,953	2,931
TOTAL	**10,198**	**9,883**	**9,560**	**9,434**	**9,257**	**9,071**
REGION IV						
Grand Forks	10,509	10,357	10,275	10,276	10,305	10,389
Nelson	1,128	1,059	1,013	978	945	914
Walsh	2,888	2,593	2,530	2,486	2,497	2,437
Pembina	2,127	2,096	2,026	1,923	1,909	1,928
TOTAL	**16,652**	**16,105**	**15,844**	**15,663**	**15,656**	**15,668**
REGION V						
Cass	14,953	14,743	14,642	14,786	14,966	15,237
Traill	1,781	1,690	1,674	1,646	1,687	1,656
Steele	485	449	417	408	401	367
Ransom	1,288	1,220	1,195	1,180	1,165	1,155
Richland	3,179	3,080	3,083	3,068	3,114	3,141
Sargent	1,031	981	962	929	907	907
TOTAL	**22,717**	**22,163**	**21,973**	**22,017**	**22,240**	**22,463**
REGION VI						
Stutsman	4,255	4,128	3,972	3,995	3,953	3,911
Wells	1,390	1,286	1,228	1,196	1,160	1,145
McIntosh	916	831	798	750	739	694
Logan	685	648	624	589	563	555
Foster	993	1,028	991	965	920	869
Dickey	1,346	1,283	1,207	1,226	1,219	1,219
LaMoure	1,305	1,258	1,231	1,172	1,162	1,152
Barnes	2,312	2,225	2,164	2,136	2,083	2,114
Griggs	563	576	551	567	554	560
TOTAL	**13,765**	**13,263**	**12,766**	**12,596**	**12,353**	**12,219**
REGION VII						
Burleigh	10,489	10,356	10,257	10,386	10,518	10,566
McLean	2,749	2,768	2,763	2,868	2,707	2,626
Sheridan	368	343	330	310	309	303
Kidder	742	709	695	670	656	666
Emmons	1,347	1,299	1,194	1,139	1,094	1,024
Morton	5,510	5,381	5,451	5,533	5,422	5,339
Mercer	1,823	1,799	1,943	2,254	2,277	2,195
Oliver	445	445	431	452	422	430
Grant	829	796	778	751	756	699
Sioux	1,024	999	956	940	938	960
TOTAL	**25,326**	**24,895**	**24,798**	**25,303**	**25,099**	**24,808**
REGION VIII						
Stark	5,147	5,293	5,272	5,088	5,007	4,918
Slope	67	61	75	63	56	60
Hettinger	1,173	1,107	1,047	1,001	968	888
Golden Valley	528	518	543	529	505	501
Dunn	757	770	785	797	765	727
Bowman	985	940	920	918	898	904
Billings	110	121	112	109	102	97
Adams	651	616	611	594	569	578
TOTAL	**9,418**	**9,426**	**9,365**	**9,099**	**8,870**	**8,673**
STATE TOTAL	**123,305**	**121,262**	**119,457**	**119,000**	**118,231**	**117,441**

SOURCE: Department of Public Instruction, "Enrollment and Teachers Report" (printout PI3-030-AA)

Table 6
Population by Age, Sex, and County, 1980
Both Sexes

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65>	Total Number	Total Percent
REGION I										
Williams	2,007	3,759	1,817	2,451	2,188	3,748	3,846	2,421	22,237	
Divide	243	524	222	186	199	529	886	705	3,494	
McKenzie	667	1,436	530	637	612	1,226	1,280	744	7,132	
TOTAL	**2,917**	**5,719**	**2,569**	**3,274**	**2,999**	**5,503**	**6,012**	**3,870**	**32,862**	
ROW PERCENT	8.9	17.4	7.8	10.0	9.1	16.7	18.3	11.8		100.0
REGION II										
Ward	5,579	10,332	4,637	7,718	5,969	10,395	8,459	5,267	58,342	
Bottineau	710	1,548	737	687	584	1,532	1,820	1,621	9,239	
Burke	247	659	229	207	208	584	951	737	3,822	
McHenry	575	1,387	569	465	515	1,200	1,699	1,448	7,858	
Mountrail	660	1,421	524	510	563	1,201	1,618	1,182	7,679	
Pierce	442	1,190	496	426	380	931	1,187	1,114	6,166	
Renville	250	698	239	208	241	608	736	628	3,608	
TOTAL	**8,463**	**17,235**	**7,431**	**10,221**	**8,460**	**16,451**	**16,506**	**11,997**	**96,764**	
ROW PERCENT	8.7	17.8	7.7	10.6	8.7	17.0	17.1	12.4		100.0
REGION III										
Ramsey	994	2,215	1,127	1,044	987	2,065	2,530	2,086	13,048	
Benson	784	1,702	588	554	512	1,147	1,481	1,176	7,944	
Cavalier	560	1,350	582	473	515	1,201	1,653	1,302	7,636	
Towner	285	660	279	278	248	585	915	802	4,052	
Eddy	280	544	239	230	241	494	797	729	3,554	
Nolette	1,385	2,862	1,130	965	874	1,861	1,959	1,141	12,177	
TOTAL	**4,288**	**9,333**	**3,945**	**3,544**	**3,377**	**7,353**	**9,335**	**7,236**	**48,411**	
ROW PERCENT	8.9	19.3	8.1	7.3	7.0	15.2	19.3	14.9		100.0
REGION IV										
Grand Forks	6,006	10,339	6,248	11,309	7,301	11,150	8,493	5,254	66,100	
Nelson	310	799	319	264	305	778	1,254	1,204	5,233	
Walsh	1,123	2,559	1,067	1,069	1,188	2,565	3,286	2,514	15,371	
Pembina	847	1,781	661	694	806	1,672	2,218	1,720	10,399	
TOTAL	**8,286**	**15,478**	**8,295**	**13,336**	**9,600**	**16,165**	**15,251**	**10,692**	**97,103**	
ROW PERCENT	8.5	15.9	8.5	13.7	9.9	16.7	15.7	11.0		99.9
REGION V										
Cass	6,924	13,339	7,116	12,434	9,964	16,074	13,958	8,438	88,247	
Traill	709	1,452	794	888	651	1,387	1,898	1,845	9,624	
Steele	245	501	229	183	203	509	731	505	3,106	
Ransom	507	1,130	442	394	479	1,029	1,439	1,278	6,698	
Richland	1,487	2,685	2,421	2,369	1,533	2,566	3,373	2,773	19,207	
Sargent	443	1,016	367	402	424	933	1,111	816	5,512	
TOTAL	**10,315**	**20,123**	**11,369**	**16,670**	**13,254**	**22,498**	**22,510**	**15,655**	**132,394**	
ROW PERCENT	7.8	15.2	8.6	12.6	100.0	17.0	17.0	11.8		100.0
REGION VI										
Stutsman	1,918	3,929	1,746	2,367	2,138	4,084	4,734	3,238	24,154	
Wells	472	1,202	486	411	421	1,039	1,535	1,413	6,979	
McIntosh	244	691	321	247	249	652	1,289	1,097	4,800	
Logan	223	616	287	203	168	503	908	585	3,493	
Foster	348	877	323	343	310	681	968	761	4,611	
Dickey	580	1,228	502	596	513	1,136	1,418	1,234	7,207	
LaMoure	495	1,136	434	419	422	941	1,456	1,170	6,473	
Barnes	1,023	2,119	1,232	1,343	1,048	2,072	2,720	2,403	13,960	
Griggs	260	576	205	222	261	554	891	745	3,714	
TOTAL	**5,563**	**12,374**	**5,546**	**6,151**	**5,530**	**11,662**	**15,919**	**12,646**	**75,391**	
ROW PERCENT	7.4	16.4	7.3	8.2	7.3	15.5	21.1	16.8		100.0
REGION VII										
Burleigh	4,716	9,657	4,433	6,155	5,713	10,663	8,875	4,599	54,811	
McLean	1,125	2,233	776	895	1,026	2,056	2,469	1,783	12,383	
Sheridan	190	479	188	162	156	451	736	457	2,819	
Kidder	320	712	263	241	260	593	892	552	3,833	
Emmons	387	1,224	503	301	293	870	1,387	912	5,877	
Morton	2,361	4,833	1,962	2,278	2,280	4,341	4,406	2,716	25,177	
Mercer	891	1,700	596	903	906	1,760	1,687	961	9,404	
Oliver	247	478	199	194	211	469	488	209	2,495	
Grant	326	828	302	239	294	662	960	663	4,274	
Sioux	461	950	307	310	276	585	535	196	3,620	
TOTAL	**11,024**	**23,094**	**9,529**	**11,678**	**11,415**	**22,450**	**22,455**	**13,048**	**124,693**	
ROW PERCENT	8.8	18.5	7.6	9.4	9.2	18.0	18.0	10.5		100.0
REGION VIII										
Stark	2,169	4,290	2,143	2,957	2,257	3,800	3,758	2,323	23,697	
Slope	95	219	91	87	86	169	279	131	1,157	
Hettinger	291	786	323	258	291	632	1,016	678	4,275	
Golden Valley	188	459	170	150	167	377	494	386	2,391	
Dunn	406	879	356	389	353	750	962	532	4,627	
Bowman	374	802	313	333	327	713	796	571	4,229	
Billings	93	225	104	85	88	195	251	97	1,138	
Adams	280	605	231	260	266	615	744	583	3,584	
TOTAL	**3,896**	**8,265**	**3,731**	**4,519**	**3,835**	**7,251**	**8,300**	**5,301**	**45,098**	
ROW PERCENT	8.6	18.3	8.3	10.0	8.5	16.1	18.4	11.8		100.0
STATE TOTAL	**54,752**	**111,621**	**52,415**	**69,393**	**58,470**	**109,333**	**116,288**	**80,445**	**652,717**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	17.1	8.0	10.6	9.0	16.8	17.8	12.3		100.0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics" PC80-1-B36 (Vol. 1, Chapt. B), August 1982.

Table 6 (continued)
Male

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65>	Total Number	Total Percent
REGION I										
Williams	1,070	1,882	903	1,299	1,234	1,956	1,887	1,079	11,310	
Divide	118	277	125	104	102	273	453	345	1,797	
McKenzie	340	736	298	348	332	653	651	376	3,734	
TOTAL	**1,528**	**2,895**	**1,326**	**1,751**	**1,668**	**2,882**	**2,991**	**1,800**	**16,841**	
ROW PERCENT	9.1	17.2	7.9	10.4	9.9	17.1	17.7	10.7		100.0
REGION II										
Ward	2,842	5,313	2,349	4,057	3,154	5,365	4,125	2,226	29,431	
Bottineau	372	775	360	362	313	779	886	780	4,627	
Burke	132	320	121	113	113	295	467	364	1,925	
McHenry	322	740	317	263	275	607	845	710	4,079	
Mountrail	342	721	271	269	287	615	813	569	3,887	
Pierce	248	636	267	208	190	467	587	492	3,095	
Renville	135	370	130	110	140	311	365	295	1,856	
TOTAL	**4,393**	**8,875**	**3,815**	**5,382**	**4,472**	**8,439**	**8,088**	**5,436**	**48,900**	
ROW PERCENT	9.0	18.1	7.8	11.0	9.1	17.3	16.5	11.1		99.9
REGION III										
Ramsey	516	1,110	589	490	490	1,052	1,271	898	6,416	
Benson	403	866	308	302	256	597	749	580	4,061	
Cavalier	292	706	304	279	260	623	837	621	3,922	
Towner	135	324	160	150	140	305	454	358	2,026	
Eddy	146	282	136	128	126	252	384	348	1,802	
Rolette	676	1,455	587	441	412	938	973	539	6,021	
TOTAL	**2,168**	**4,743**	**2,084**	**1,790**	**1,684**	**3,767**	**4,668**	**3,344**	**24,248**	
ROW PERCENT	8.9	19.6	8.6	7.4	6.9	15.5	19.3	13.8		100.0
REGION IV										
Grand Forks	3,094	5,279	3,260	6,117	3,890	5,801	4,213	2,080	33,734	
Nelson	164	402	183	147	172	401	638	563	2,670	
Walsh	589	1,314	565	563	626	1,304	1,594	1,137	7,692	
Pembina	428	901	329	378	443	856	1,108	776	5,219	
TOTAL	**4,275**	**7,896**	**4,337**	**7,205**	**5,131**	**8,362**	**7,553**	**4,556**	**49,315**	
ROW PERCENT	8.7	16.0	8.8	14.6	10.4	17.0	15.3	9.2		100.0
REGION V										
Cass	3,533	6,914	3,607	6,106	4,997	8,355	6,866	3,336	43,714	
Traill	322	756	381	451	352	717	926	806	4,711	
Steele	110	257	126	104	116	255	376	247	1,591	
Ransom	272	564	240	202	254	538	736	603	3,409	
Richland	761	1,354	1,403	1,390	863	1,311	1,668	1,197	9,947	
Sargent	238	521	204	229	240	493	565	392	2,882	
TOTAL	**5,236**	**10,366**	**5,961**	**8,482**	**6,822**	**11,669**	**11,137**	**6,581**	**66,254**	
ROW PERCENT	7.9	15.6	9.0	12.8	10.3	17.6	16.8	9.9		99.9
REGION VI										
Stutsman	1,000	2,025	899	1,190	1,102	2,049	2,316	1,365	11,946	
Wells	238	624	265	218	230	512	741	669	3,497	
McIntosh	111	369	176	129	137	313	657	479	2,371	
Logan	107	328	161	120	85	244	467	279	1,791	
Foster	160	479	154	170	159	339	471	352	2,284	
Dickey	303	658	248	309	282	569	706	538	3,613	
LaMoure	246	569	231	235	239	485	728	530	3,263	
Barnes	534	1,061	586	709	556	1,063	1,340	1,041	6,890	
Griggs	135	300	127	113	158	287	445	363	1,928	
TOTAL	**2,834**	**6,413**	**2,847**	**3,193**	**2,948**	**5,861**	**7,871**	**5,616**	**37,583**	
ROW PERCENT	7.5	17.1	7.6	8.5	7.8	15.6	20.9	14.9		99.9
REGION VII										
Burleigh	2,475	4,879	2,155	2,796	2,876	5,405	4,305	1,859	26,750	
McLean	585	1,159	419	470	522	1,104	1,256	861	6,376	
Sheridan	104	253	101	83	80	231	375	227	1,454	
Kidder	166	376	138	139	134	307	444	255	1,959	
Emmons	208	611	263	161	162	428	705	440	2,978	
Morton	1,204	2,542	995	1,165	1,207	2,214	2,241	1,128	12,696	
Mercer	474	861	318	490	497	956	872	431	4,899	
Oliver	129	273	95	107	108	247	256	107	1,322	
Grant	165	463	172	133	153	338	480	320	2,224	
Sioux	256	491	156	157	148	285	264	89	1,846	
TOTAL	**5,766**	**11,908**	**4,812**	**5,701**	**5,887**	**11,515**	**11,198**	**5,717**	**62,504**	
ROW PERCENT	9.2	19.1	7.7	9.1	9.4	18.4	17.9	9.1		99.9
REGION VIII										
Stark	1,092	2,159	1,076	1,537	1,223	1,969	1,808	1,014	11,878	
Slope	52	108	53	53	45	90	148	63	612	
Hettinger	149	389	168	135	167	326	500	319	2,153	
Golden Valley	98	250	94	78	98	193	235	164	1,210	
Dunn	217	427	187	224	196	397	491	281	2,420	
Bowman	199	411	161	169	168	358	396	260	2,122	
Billings	48	102	53	54	48	99	137	55	596	
Adams	155	298	113	135	134	321	357	277	1,790	
TOTAL	**2,010**	**4,144**	**1,905**	**3,385**	**2,079**	**3,753**	**4,072**	**2,433**	**22,781**	
ROW PERCENT	8.8	18.2	8.3	10.5	9.1	16.5	17.9	10.7		100.0
STATE TOTAL	**28,210**	**57,240**	**27,087**	**35,689**	**30,691**	**56,248**	**57,578**	**35,483**	**328,426**	
ROW PERCENT	8.6	17.4	8.3	10.9	9.4	17.1	17.5	10.8		100.0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics" PC80-1-B36 (Vol. 1, Chapt. B), August 1982.

Table 6 (continued)
Female

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65?	Total Number	Total Percent
REGION I										
Williams	937	1,877	914	1,152	954	1,792	1,959	1,342	10,927	
Divide	125	247	97	82	97	256	435	360	1,697	
McKenzie	327	700	232	289	280	573	629	368	3,398	
TOTAL	**1,389**	**2,824**	**1,243**	**1,523**	**1,331**	**2,621**	**3,021**	**2,070**	**16,022**	
ROW PERCENT	8.7	17.6	7.8	9.5	8.3	16.4	18.8	12.9		100.0
REGION II										
Ward	2,737	5,019	2,288	3,661	2,815	5,030	4,370	3,041	28,961	
Bottineau	338	773	377	325	271	753	934	841	4,612	
Burke	115	339	108	94	95	289	484	373	1,897	
McHenry	253	647	252	202	240	595	854	738	3,779	
Mountrail	318	700	253	241	276	586	805	613	3,792	
Pierce	194	554	229	218	190	464	600	622	3,071	
Renville	115	328	109	98	101	297	371	333	1,752	
TOTAL	**4,070**	**8,360**	**3,616**	**4,839**	**3,988**	**8,012**	**8,618**	**6,561**	**47,864**	
ROW PERCENT	8.5	17.5	7.6	10.1	8.3	16.7	17.6	13.7		100.0
REGION III										
Ramsey	478	1,105	538	554	497	1,013	1,259	1,188	6,632	
Benson	381	836	280	252	256	550	732	596	3,883	
Cavalier	268	644	278	194	255	578	816	681	3,714	
Towner	150	336	119	128	108	280	461	444	2,026	
Eddy	134	262	103	102	115	242	413	381	1,752	
Rolette	709	1,407	543	524	462	923	986	602	6,156	
TOTAL	**2,120**	**4,590**	**1,861**	**1,754**	**1,693**	**3,586**	**4,667**	**3,892**	**24,163**	
ROW PERCENT	8.8	19.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	14.8	19.3	16.1		100.0
REGION IV										
Grand Forks	2,912	5,060	2,988	5,192	3,411	5,349	4,280	3,174	32,366	
Nelson	146	397	136	117	133	377	616	641	2,563	
Walsh	534	1,245	502	506	562	1,261	1,692	1,377	7,679	
Pembina	419	880	332	316	363	816	1,110	944	5,180	
TOTAL	**4,011**	**7,582**	**3,958**	**6,131**	**4,469**	**7,803**	**7,698**	**6,136**	**47,788**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	15.9	8.3	12.8	9.4	16.3	16.1	12.8		100.0
REGION V										
Cass	3,391	6,425	3,509	6,328	4,967	7,719	7,092	5,102	44,533	
Traill	387	696	413	437	299	670	972	1,039	4,913	
Steele	139	244	103	79	87	254	355	258	1,515	
Ransom	235	566	202	192	225	491	703	675	3,289	
Richland	726	1,331	1,018	979	670	1,255	1,705	1,576	9,260	
Sargent	209	495	163	173	184	440	546	424	2,630	
TOTAL	**5,079**	**9,757**	**5,408**	**8,188**	**6,432**	**10,829**	**11,373**	**9,074**	**66,140**	
ROW PERCENT	7.7	14.7	8.2	12.4	9.7	16.4	17.2	13.7		100.0
REGION VI										
Stutsman	918	1,904	847	1,177	1,036	2,035	2,418	1,875	12,208	
Wells	234	578	221	193	191	527	794	744	3,482	
McIntosh	133	322	155	118	112	339	632	618	2,429	
Logan	116	288	126	83	83	259	441	306	1,702	
Foster	188	398	169	173	151	342	497	409	2,327	
Dickey	277	970	254	287	231	567	712	696	3,594	
LaMoure	249	567	203	184	183	456	728	640	3,210	
Barnes	489	1,098	646	634	492	1,009	1,380	1,362	7,070	
Griggs	125	276	78	109	103	267	446	382	1,786	
TOTAL	**2,729**	**5,961**	**2,699**	**2,958**	**2,582**	**5,801**	**8,048**	**7,030**	**37,808**	
ROW PERCENT	7.2	15.8	7.1	7.8	6.8	15.3	21.3	18.6		99.9
REGION VII										
Burleigh	2,241	4,778	2,278	3,359	2,837	5,258	4,570	2,740	28,061	
McLean	540	1,074	357	425	504	952	1,233	922	6,007	
Sheridan	86	226	87	79	76	220	361	230	1,365	
Kidder	154	336	125	102	126	286	448	297	1,874	
Emmons	179	613	240	140	131	442	682	472	2,899	
Morton	1,157	2,291	967	1,113	1,073	2,127	2,165	1,588	12,481	
Mercer	417	839	278	413	409	804	815	530	4,505	
Oliver	118	205	104	87	103	222	232	102	1,173	
Grant	161	365	130	106	141	324	480	343	2,050	
Sioux	205	459	151	153	128	300	271	107	1,774	
TOTAL	**5,258**	**11,186**	**4,717**	**5,977**	**5,528**	**10,935**	**11,257**	**7,331**	**62,189**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	18.0	7.6	9.6	8.9	17.6	18.1	11.8		100.0
REGION VIII										
Stark	1,077	2,131	1,067	1,420	1,034	1,851	1,950	1,309	11,819	
Slope	43	111	38	34	41	79	131	68	545	
Hettinger	142	397	155	123	124	306	516	359	2,122	
Golden Valley	90	209	76	72	69	184	259	222	1,181	
Dunn	189	452	169	165	157	353	471	251	2,207	
Bowman	175	391	152	164	159	355	400	311	2,107	
Billings	45	123	51	51	40	96	114	42	562	
Adams	125	307	118	125	132	294	387	306	1,794	
TOTAL	**1,886**	**4,121**	**1,826**	**2,134**	**1,756**	**3,498**	**4,228**	**2,868**	**22,317**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	18.5	8.2	9.6	7.9	15.7	18.9	12.8		100.0
STATE TOTAL	**26,542**	**54,381**	**25,328**	**33,506**	**27,779**	**53,085**	**58,710**	**44,962**	**326,291**	
ROW PERCENT	8.2	16.8	7.8	10.3	8.6	16.4	18.1	13.8		100.0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics" PC80-1-B36 (Vol. 1, Chapt. B), August 1982.

APPENDIX II

LABOR FORCE AND OCCUPATIONS

Table 7

Unemployment Rates 1981-1984 and Labor Force by County and Region, 1985

	Unemployment Rate				1985			
					Labor		Unemployment	
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Force	Employment	Number	Rate
REGION I								
Williams	1.9	6.3	8.0	3.9	14,373	13,420	953	6.6
Divide	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.4	1,648	1,587	61	3.7
McKenzie	2.9	5.2	6.1	3.4	3,861	3,683	178	4.6
TOTAL	**2.2**	**5.9**	**7.2**	**3.8**	**19,882**	**18,690**	**1,192**	**6.0**
REGION II								
Ward	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.7	25,870	24,104	1,766	6.8
Bottineau	3.5	6.1	6.0	5.0	3,999	3,718	281	7.0
Burke	3.6	5.0	6.1	5.1	1,614	1,510	104	6.4
McHenry	8.5	10.2	10.2	11.3	3,113	2,708	405	13.0
Mountrail	5.4	6.7	7.8	7.2	3,376	3,111	265	7.8
Pierce	4.0	4.4	4.8	4.3	2,731	2,585	146	5.3
Renville	3.3	4.5	5.7	4.7	1,450	1,360	90	6.2
TOTAL	**5.2**	**6.3**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**42,153**	**39,096**	**3,057**	**7.3**
REGION III								
Ramsey	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.2	6,543	6,149	394	6.0
Benson	7.7	8.0	11.1	9.3	3,401	3,099	302	8.9
Cavelier	4.9	5.2	6.3	5.6	2,906	2,719	187	6.4
Towner	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.2	1,887	1,807	80	4.2
Eddy	8.3	8.1	7.8	8.6	1,596	1,443	153	9.6
Rolette	11.2	11.0	12.1	12.0	5,243	4,571	672	12.8
TOTAL	**6.7**	**6.8**	**7.8**	**7.6**	**21,576**	**19,788**	**1,788**	**8.3**
REGION IV								
Grand Forks	5.7	5.4	4.4	3.8	34,399	33,113	1,286	3.7
Nelson	4.7	4.9	6.4	6.4	2,227	2,069	158	7.1
Walsh	4.9	4.6	5.6	5.1	8,159	7,706	453	5.6
Pembina	6.3	7.0	7.8	7.6	5,519	5,108	411	7.4
TOTAL	**5.6**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**4.6**	**50,304**	**47,996**	**2,308**	**4.6**
REGION V								
Cass	4.9	4.9	3.9	3.0	54,294	52,316	1,978	3.6
Traill	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	4,569	4,365	204	4.5
Steele	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.5	1,338	1,279	59	4.4
Ransom	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.0	2,796	2,681	115	4.1
Richland	4.7	6.5	4.6	4.0	8,623	8,096	527	6.1
Sargent	6.0	6.7	6.9	4.5	2,669	2,548	121	4.5
TOTAL	**4.8**	**5.1**	**4.1**	**3.2**	**74,289**	**71,285**	**3,004**	**4.0**
REGION VI								
Stutsman	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	12,706	12,005	701	5.5
Wells	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.2	3,164	2,935	229	7.2
McIntosh	4.3	3.3	3.9	2.8	2,403	2,331	72	3.0
Logan	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.8	1,576	1,499	77	4.9
Foster	4.0	3.8	4.9	4.9	2,315	2,200	115	5.0
Dickey	2.8	3.9	3.8	3.2	3,479	3,343	136	3.9
LaMoure	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.8	2,672	2,544	128	4.8
Barnes	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.6	6,242	5,858	384	6.2
Griggs	3.5	4.7	4.2	3.9	1,620	1,535	85	5.2
TOTAL	**4.6**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**4.7**	**36,177**	**34,250**	**1,927**	**5.3**
REGION VII								
Burleigh	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.2	31,006	28,870	2,136	6.9
McLean	8.1	6.9	6.8	9.9	5,075	4,590	485	9.6
Sheridan	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8	1,290	1,226	64	5.0
Kidder	8.5	9.0	9.5	8.9	1,690	1,543	147	8.7
Emmons	6.9	6.4	7.6	8.1	2,467	2,301	166	6.7
Morton	7.0	6.4	6.2	7.6	14,063	12,972	1,091	7.8
Mercer	7.1	4.0	3.0	7.7	7,192	6,487	705	9.8
Oliver	6.8	5.1	5.5	7.1	1,138	1,039	99	8.7
Grant	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.0	2,165	2,049	116	5.4
Sioux	11.8	11.3	10.4	8.2	1,328	1,201	127	9.6
TOTAL	**6.8**	**6.2**	**5.6**	**7.0**	**67,414**	**62,278**	**5,136**	**7.6**
REGION VIII								
Stark	3.6	7.4	9.0	6.2	13,042	12,035	1,007	7.7
Slope	3.1	6.3	6.6	4.3	568	526	42	7.4
Hettinger	3.6	4.4	5.8	4.3	2,139	2,039	100	4.7
Golden Valley	2.7	5.0	6.0	5.0	1,177	1,106	71	6.0
Dunn	4.4	6.8	9.9	8.4	2,166	1,982	184	8.5
Bowman	2.4	4.7	5.4	2.8	2,406	2,295	111	4.6
Billings	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.2	863	838	25	2.9
Adams	2.1	3.6	4.5	2.5	1,848	1,796	52	2.8
TOTAL	**3.3**	**6.2**	**7.7**	**5.3**	**24,209**	**22,617**	**1,592**	**6.6**
STATE TOTAL	**5.0**	**5.9**	**5.6**	**5.1**	**336,000**	**316,000**	**20,000**	**5.9**

3/85DH; 2/22/86R

Table 8
Annual Average Non-Agricultural Job Insurance Covered Unemployment Rates
by Industry for North Dakota, 1980 to 1985

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985			
											Unemployment		Employment	Covered Labor Force
	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number		
Mining	1.5	120	1.2	135	7.8	783	11.3	891	4.5	354	7.2	533	6,875	7,408
Construction	12.4	2,344	13.2	2,268	11.9	2,112	10.6	2,055	15.9	2,592	16.4	2,299	11,708	14,006
Manufacturing	6.2	1,023	4.4	709	6.8	1,093	5.8	910	4.5	722	4.6	749	15,434	16,183
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	1.6	265	1.6	275	2.0	352	2.5	422	1.6	272	1.8	295	16,370	16,665
Wholesale Trade	2.1	441	1.7	369	2.7	593	3.4	718	2.1	448	2.6	538	19,873	20,410
Retail Trade	1.5	725	1.5	672	1.6	764	1.8	857	1.2	554	1.3	616	47,603	48,219
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0.7	77	0.7	85	0.9	111	0.8	101	0.7	83	0.7	88	12,447	12,534
Services	1.0	479	1.1	560	1.3	713	1.3	736	1.0	587	1.1	626	57,817	58,441
Government	0.9	538	0.8	486	0.8	500	0.7	445	0.5	337	0.5	342	63,065	63,407
Total*	2.4	6,013	2.2	5,558	2.7	7,020	2.8	7,133	2.3	5,948	2.4	6,082	251,191	257,273

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 9
Profile of Employment by Industry and Occupation for North Dakota, 1982

Occupation	Total		Industry																				Self-Emp. & Unpaid Fam. Worker	
			Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Trans. Comm. & Public Util.		Wholesale Trade		Retail Trade		Finance Insurance & Real Estate		Services		Government		Agriculture			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	**313,890**	**100.0**	**9,387**	**100.0**	**15,682**	**100.0**	**14,930**	**99.9**	**16,798**	**100.0**	**21,130**	**99.9**	**45,384**	**99.9**	**11,830**	**100.0**	**82,035**	**100.0**	**31,860**	**100.0**	**47,442**	**100.0**	**17,412**	**99.9**
Row Percent	100.0		3.0		5.0		4.8		5.3		6.7		14.6		3.8		26.1		10.1		15.1		5.5	
Professional	48,515	15.4	448	4.8	598	3.8	1,084	7.3	1,927	11.5	1,086	5.1	934	2.1	918	7.8	31,622	38.5	7,289	22.9	171	0.3	2,438	14.0
Row Percent	99.9		0.9		1.2		2.2		4.0		2.2		1.9		1.9		65.2		15.0		0.4		5.0	
Managerial	30,980	9.9	464	4.9	1,687	10.8	1,257	8.4	1,505	9.0	2,687	12.7	4,980	11.0	2,446	20.7	4,963	6.1	4,946	15.5	6	0.1<	6,039	34.7
Row Percent	100.0		1.5		5.4		4.0		4.9		8.7		16.1		7.9		16.0		16.0		0.1<		19.5	
Sales	18,447	5.9	70	0.7	100	0.6	543	3.6	334	2.0	4,297	20.3	10,183	22.4	1,015	8.6	646	0.8	54	0.2	9	0.1<	1,191	6.8
Row Percent	99.9		0.4		0.5		2.9		1.8		23.3		55.2		5.5		3.5		0.3		0.1<		6.5	
Clerical	48,022	15.3	468	5.0	1,051	6.7	1,898	12.7	3,403	20.2	5,230	24.8	7,572	16.7	6,443	54.5	13,167	16.1	8,199	25.7	173	0.3	418	2.4
Row Percent	100.0		1.0		2.2		3.9		7.1		10.9		15.8		13.4		27.4		17.1		0.3		0.9	
Craft	32,563	10.4	1,922	20.5	8,159	52.0	2,661	17.8	4,248	25.3	3,177	15.0	2,784	6.1	107	0.9	2,389	2.9	3,692	11.6	61	0.1	3,363	19.3
Row Percent	100.0		5.9		25.1		8.2		13.0		9.8		8.6		0.3		7.3		11.3		0.2		10.3	
Operatives Except Trans.	13,686	4.4	4,752	50.6	434	2.8	4,136	27.7	130	0.8	227	1.1	1,513	3.3	-	-	1,590	1.9	131	0.4	8	0.1<	765	4.4
Row Percent	100.0		34.7		3.2		30.2		1.0		1.7		11.0				11.6		1.0		0.1<		5.6	
Transportation Operatives	12,697	4.0	423	4.5	549	3.5	1,154	7.7	3,484	20.7	2,122	10.0	656	1.4	7	0.1<	2,6[illegible]	3.2	440	1.4	374	0.8	844	4.8
Row Percent	100.0		3.3		4.3		9.1		27.4		16.7		5.2		0.1<		20.8		3.5		3.0		6.7	
Other Operatives	4,087	1.3	281	3.0	281	1.8	587	3.9	102	0.6	119	0.6	10	0.1<	7	0.1<	88	0.1	146	0.5	2,403	5.1	63	0.4
Row Percent	100.0		6.9		6.9		14.4		2.5		2.9		0.2		0.2		2.1		3.6		58.8		1.5	
Service	47,966	15.3	80	0.9	112	0.7	275	1.9	244	1.4	387	1.8	14,046	32.7	712	6.0	23,996	29.3	5,163	16.2	7	0.1<	2,144	12.3
Row Percent	100.0		0.2		0.2		0.6		0.5		0.8		30.9		1.5		50.0		10.8		0.1<		4.5	
Laborers	13,546	4.3	479	5.1	2,711	17.3	1,335	8.9	1,421	8.5	1,798	8.5	1,906	4.2	175	1.5	930	1.1	1,800	5.6	844	1.8	147	0.8
Row Percent	100.0		3.5		20.0		9.8		10.5		13.3		14.1		1.3		6.9		13.3		6.2		1.1	
Farm	43,386	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,386	91.4	-	-
Row Percent	100.0																				100.0			

Source: "North Dakota Employment Projections to 1990 by Industry & Occupation"
Job Service North Dakota/Research and Statistics, May 1985.

APPENDIX III

EMPLOYMENT

Table 10
North Dakota Nonagricultural Employment by Detailed Industry and Month, 1985

SD233B5S

BM 85/1

02-11-86

	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAG EMPLOYMENT	245,310	244,640	245,130	249,170	254,400	255,430	253,050	252,280	254,800	255,320	253,510	251,250	251,190
MINING	7,150	6,730	6,650	6,590	6,850	7,040	7,060	7,080	7,000	6,920	6,920	6,510	6,870
Bituminous & Lignite	1,380	1,390	1,380	1,390	1,400	1,430	1,390	1,380	1,340	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,370
Oil & Gas Exploration	5,550	5,110	5,070	4,900	5,030	5,120	5,140	5,170	5,150	5,120	5,190	4,930	5,120
Other Mining	220	230	200	300	420	490	530	530	510	470	400	250	380
CONSTRUCTION	8,980	8,590	8,660	9,880	12,440	13,610	14,120	14,580	14,050	13,420	12,050	10,110	11,710
General Building	2,710	2,440	2,410	2,650	3,130	3,540	3,870	3,980	3,710	3,590	3,390	2,970	3,200
Street, Highway and Heavy	1,790	1,810	1,850	2,490	3,920	4,380	4,510	4,670	4,560	4,140	3,250	2,220	3,300
Special Trade	4,480	4,340	4,400	4,740	5,390	5,690	5,740	5,930	5,780	5,690	5,410	4,920	5,210
MANUFACTURING	15,360	15,370	14,770	15,010	15,390	15,730	15,510	15,430	15,850	15,990	15,430	15,370	15,430
Durable Goods	6,070	6,080	6,120	6,290	6,490	6,730	6,580	6,710	6,540	6,410	6,280	6,070	6,360
Stone, Clay & Glass	480	440	450	630	910	1,020	1,050	1,070	1,020	1,000	860	610	790
Fabricated Metals	700	660	650	650	670	720	690	690	650	640	620	620	660
Mach. & Trans Equip	3,880	3,900	4,040	4,030	3,930	3,980	3,790	3,930	3,850	3,720	3,770	3,820	3,900
Other Durable Goods	1,010	980	980	980	980	1,010	1,050	1,020	1,020	1,050	1,030	1,020	1,010
Nondurable Goods	9,290	9,290	8,650	8,720	8,900	9,000	8,930	8,720	9,310	9,580	9,150	9,300	9,070
Food & Kindred	4,760	4,800	4,180	4,250	4,340	4,440	4,380	4,190	4,790	5,050	4,620	4,760	4,550
Dairy Products	880	900	890	900	960	990	970	980	900	870	870	880	920
Fruits, Vegtables Sugar & Confection	1,840	1,860	1,340	1,400	1,380	1,420	1,400	1,130	1,830	2,130	1,750	1,790	1,610
Bakery Products	450	430	430	440	450	450	440	440	450	440	440	440	440
Other Food & Kind.	1,590	1,610	1,520	1,510	1,550	1,580	1,570	1,640	1,610	1,610	1,560	1,650	1,580
Printing & Publishing	2,450	2,420	2,410	2,390	2,410	2,410	2,400	2,390	2,420	2,440	2,440	2,460	2,420
Other Nondurables	2,080	2,070	2,060	2,080	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,140	2,100	2,090	2,090	2,080	2,100
TRANS COMM & UTILITIES	16,300	16,290	16,110	16,310	16,540	16,500	16,400	16,400	16,560	16,580	16,340	16,110	16,370
Transportation	7,770	7,720	7,540	7,740	7,900	7,710	7,650	7,650	7,930	7,960	7,800	7,710	7,760
Trucking Warehousing	4,150	4,100	3,970	4,070	4,210	4,240	4,170	4,170	4,330	4,350	4,280	4,300	4,200
Other Transportation	3,620	3,620	3,570	3,670	3,690	3,470	3,480	3,480	3,600	3,610	3,520	3,410	3,560
Communications	3,380	3,380	3,400	3,400	3,440	3,500	3,490	3,510	3,500	3,480	3,470	3,440	3,450
Utilities	5,150	5,190	5,170	5,170	5,200	5,290	5,260	5,240	5,130	5,140	5,070	4,960	5,160
WHOLESALE TRADE	19,660	19,520	19,700	20,100	20,240	20,380	20,180	20,100	19,840	19,630	19,600	19,520	19,870
Durable Goods	9,690	9,650	9,750	9,860	9,930	10,060	10,030	10,000	9,790	9,600	9,510	9,500	9,780
Nondurable Goods	9,970	9,870	9,950	10,240	10,310	10,320	10,150	10,100	10,050	10,030	10,090	10,020	10,090

Table 10 (Continued)
1985

SD23384S

BM 85/1

NORTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

02-11-86

1985

	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
RETAIL TRADE	46,230	45,530	46,150	47,170	48,220	48,390	48,090	48,550	48,300	47,910	48,190	48,510	47,610
General Merchandise	6,160	5,820	5,720	5,720	5,760	5,780	5,880	5,930	6,040	6,070	6,370	6,580	5,990
Food Stores	6,240	6,200	6,250	6,340	6,600	6,640	6,610	6,640	6,610	6,520	6,600	6,620	6,490
Auto & Service Stns	6,690	6,680	6,770	6,810	6,860	6,930	6,870	6,830	6,740	6,720	6,690	6,740	6,780
Apparel & Accessories	2,850	2,740	2,720	2,780	2,770	2,740	2,790	2,870	2,850	2,850	2,900	2,990	2,820
Other Retail Outlets	24,290	24,090	24,690	25,520	26,230	26,300	25,940	26,280	26,060	25,750	25,630	25,580	25,530
FINANCE, INS. & R. EST	12,220	12,230	12,330	12,400	12,500	12,650	12,590	12,650	12,510	12,440	12,430	12,410	12,450
Finance	6,780	6,770	6,780	6,790	6,810	6,870	6,870	6,880	6,820	6,800	6,810	6,830	6,820
Banking	4,320	4,300	4,300	4,310	4,320	4,360	4,350	4,380	4,340	4,320	4,330	4,330	4,330
Other Finance	2,460	2,470	2,480	2,480	2,490	2,510	2,520	2,500	2,480	2,480	2,480	2,500	2,490
Insurance	3,700	3,700	3,750	3,750	3,760	3,800	3,780	3,780	3,770	3,760	3,760	3,740	3,750
Real Estate	1,740	1,760	1,800	1,860	1,930	1,980	1,940	1,990	1,920	1,880	1,860	1,840	1,880
SERVICES	56,580	56,670	56,910	57,710	57,780	57,920	58,140	58,360	58,860	58,390	58,320	58,160	57,820
Lodging	4,200	4,200	4,190	4,210	4,290	4,290	4,360	4,490	4,450	4,420	4,350	4,350	4,320
Nursing & Pers. Care	6,180	6,140	6,170	6,180	6,220	6,350	6,300	6,360	6,290	6,190	6,190	6,220	6,230
Hospitals	12,470	12,440	12,400	12,480	12,490	12,520	12,470	12,440	12,350	12,280	12,320	12,290	12,410
Other Health Care	6,150	6,120	6,150	6,190	6,200	6,210	6,300	6,340	6,330	6,290	6,310	6,350	6,250
Other Services	27,580	27,770	28,000	28,650	28,580	28,550	28,710	28,730	29,440	29,210	29,150	28,950	28,610
GOVERNMENT	62,830	63,710	63,850	64,000	64,440	63,210	60,960	59,130	61,830	64,040	64,230	64,550	63,060
Federal	9,180	9,180	9,140	9,320	9,310	9,650	9,720	9,630	9,580	9,470	9,530	9,520	9,430
State	19,100	19,590	19,700	19,540	19,500	18,420	18,000	16,940	17,870	19,640	19,700	19,860	18,990
Education	12,340	12,810	12,880	12,600	12,580	11,060	10,470	9,630	10,900	12,840	12,960	13,050	12,010
Other State	6,760	6,780	6,820	6,940	6,920	7,360	7,530	7,310	6,970	6,800	6,740	6,810	6,980
Local	34,550	34,940	35,010	35,140	35,630	35,140	33,240	32,560	34,380	34,930	35,000	35,170	34,640
Education	17,420	17,790	17,860	17,780	17,780	15,580	13,410	12,890	16,310	17,370	17,690	17,720	16,630
Other Local	17,130	17,150	17,150	17,360	17,850	19,560	19,830	19,670	18,070	17,560	17,310	17,450	18,010

Table 11
North Dakota Nonagricultural Employment by Detailed Industry and Month, 1984

SDCE3B46

PM A5/1

03-26-86

	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAG EMPLOYMENT	245,830	245,790	246,550	250,390	255,180	256,430	253,860	253,560	256,940	256,880	255,280	252,710	252,450
MINING	7,340	7,000	6,810	6,730	7,110	7,510	7,850	8,070	7,850	7,800	8,010	7,690	7,480
Bituminous & Lignite	1,270	1,270	1,280	1,160	1,170	1,210	1,230	1,360	1,340	1,360	1,370	1,370	1,280
Oil & Gas Exploration	5,860	5,520	5,320	5,250	5,500	5,770	6,040	6,100	5,940	5,870	6,180	6,010	5,780
Other Mining	210	210	210	320	440	530	580	610	570	570	460	310	420
CONSTRUCTION	12,100	11,660	11,200	12,400	14,100	15,780	15,900	15,980	15,680	14,960	13,450	11,150	13,700
General Building	2,830	2,680	2,510	2,910	3,620	4,020	4,350	4,390	4,030	3,930	3,620	3,200	3,510
Street, Highway and Heavy	3,660	3,620	3,400	3,870	4,510	5,380	5,300	5,280	5,450	4,850	4,060	2,780	4,340
Special Trade	5,550	5,460	5,290	5,620	5,970	6,380	6,250	6,310	6,200	6,180	5,770	5,170	5,850
MANUFACTURING	15,190	15,190	15,240	15,290	15,270	15,440	15,480	15,230	16,010	16,260	15,810	15,420	15,490
Durable Goods	6,050	6,120	6,270	6,530	6,720	6,920	6,840	6,650	6,760	6,650	6,480	6,060	6,510
Stone, Clay & Glass	470	480	510	700	910	1,030	1,050	1,030	970	960	810	580	790
Fabricated Metals	660	640	630	670	710	750	740	750	740	730	740	730	710
Mach. & Trans Equip	3,900	3,930	4,110	4,110	4,040	4,060	3,970	3,820	3,990	3,900	3,860	3,720	3,960
Other Durable Goods	1,020	1,010	1,020	1,050	1,060	1,080	1,080	1,050	1,060	1,060	1,070	1,030	1,050
Nondurable Goods	9,140	9,070	8,970	8,760	8,550	8,520	8,640	8,580	9,250	9,610	9,330	9,360	8,980
Food & Kindred	4,740	4,630	4,460	4,140	3,910	3,820	3,920	3,950	4,640	5,020	4,770	4,810	4,400
Dairy Products	840	840	860	860	900	960	970	940	890	880	870	890	890
Fruits, Vegtables													
Sugar & Confection	1,770	1,710	1,570	1,320	1,070	940	980	1,020	1,760	2,140	1,880	1,840	1,500
Bakery Products	430	430	430	420	420	440	440	440	450	450	450	450	440
Other Food & Kind.	1,700	1,650	1,600	1,540	1,520	1,480	1,530	1,550	1,540	1,550	1,570	1,630	1,570
Printing & Publishing	2,350	2,350	2,370	2,370	2,390	2,410	2,420	2,410	2,410	2,410	2,410	2,420	2,390
Other Nondurables	2,050	2,090	2,140	2,250	2,250	2,290	2,310	2,210	2,200	2,180	2,150	2,130	2,190
													0
TRANS COMM & UTILITIES	15,990	15,940	16,050	16,170	16,570	16,490	16,290	16,520	16,750	16,750	16,730	16,700	16,410
Transportation	7,660	7,620	7,660	7,760	8,010	7,860	7,760	7,910	8,220	8,280	8,230	8,220	7,930
Trucking Warehousing	4,070	4,060	4,080	4,160	4,320	4,350	4,280	4,410	4,510	4,550	4,460	4,480	4,310
Other Transportation	3,590	3,560	3,580	3,600	3,690	3,510	3,480	3,500	3,710	3,730	3,770	3,740	3,620
Communications	3,450	3,430	3,450	3,460	3,450	3,480	3,360	3,430	3,420	3,390	3,390	3,370	3,420
Utilities	4,880	4,830	4,940	4,950	5,110	5,150	5,170	5,180	5,110	5,080	5,110	5,110	5,060
WHOLESALE TRADE	19,940	19,880	20,080	20,570	20,900	21,030	20,940	20,870	20,710	20,410	20,410	20,370	20,510
Durable Goods	9,880	9,890	10,020	10,150	10,380	10,510	10,600	10,550	10,400	10,150	10,050	10,090	10,220
Nondurable Goods	10,060	9,990	10,060	10,420	10,520	10,520	10,340	10,320	10,310	10,260	10,360	10,280	10,290

Table 11 (Continued)
1984

03-26-86

	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
RETAIL TRADE	45,040	44,680	45,390	46,630	47,630	47,740	47,730	48,010	47,900	47,510	47,990	48,470	47,060
General Merchandise	5,950	5,570	5,570	5,700	5,790	5,800	5,680	5,830	5,880	6,060	6,580	6,680	5,920
Food Stores	6,200	6,170	6,180	6,250	6,300	6,320	6,380	6,420	6,370	6,270	6,400	6,410	6,310
Auto & Service Stns	6,390	6,370	6,440	6,560	6,640	6,720	6,790	6,800	6,740	6,740	6,700	6,770	6,640
Apparel & Accessories	2,870	2,760	2,770	2,800	2,800	2,810	2,820	2,840	2,800	2,860	2,900	3,000	2,840
Other Retail Outlets	23,630	23,810	24,430	25,320	26,100	26,090	26,060	26,120	26,110	25,580	25,410	25,610	25,350
FINANCE, INS. & R. EST	11,940	11,960	12,050	12,120	12,180	12,350	12,400	12,440	12,310	12,250	12,240	12,300	12,210
Finance	6,630	6,650	6,710	6,730	6,730	6,780	6,810	6,830	6,760	6,740	6,750	6,790	6,740
Banking	4,310	4,310	4,330	4,330	4,340	4,380	4,380	4,390	4,340	4,310	4,310	4,330	4,340
Other Finance	2,320	2,340	2,380	2,400	2,390	2,400	2,430	2,440	2,420	2,430	2,440	2,460	2,400
Insurance	3,590	3,580	3,600	3,580	3,600	3,660	3,660	3,660	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,690	3,630
Real Estate	1,720	1,730	1,740	1,810	1,850	1,910	1,930	1,950	1,900	1,860	1,840	1,820	1,840
SERVICES	56,530	56,600	57,010	57,610	57,660	57,970	57,770	57,940	58,070	57,470	57,200	56,970	57,400
Lodging	4,580	4,590	4,670	4,740	4,720	4,670	4,640	4,630	4,620	4,560	4,460	4,460	4,610
Nursing & Pers. Care	5,700	5,680	5,720	5,800	5,870	6,020	6,040	6,160	6,110	6,120	6,120	6,170	5,960
Hospitals	13,360	13,390	13,380	13,310	13,270	13,270	13,140	13,100	12,830	12,680	12,590	12,420	13,060
Other Health Care	5,800	5,790	5,860	5,940	5,980	6,060	6,070	6,150	6,100	6,060	6,070	6,120	6,000
Other Services	27,090	27,150	27,380	27,820	27,820	27,950	27,880	27,900	28,410	28,050	27,960	27,800	27,770
GOVERNMENT	61,760	62,880	62,720	62,870	63,760	62,120	59,500	58,500	61,660	63,470	63,440	63,640	62,190
Federal	9,150	9,170	9,130	9,140	9,180	9,510	9,480	9,400	9,270	9,110	9,160	9,190	9,240
State	18,440	19,150	19,090	19,050	19,370	17,900	17,050	17,000	18,290	19,750	19,540	19,600	18,680
Education	12,180	12,840	12,770	12,580	12,570	10,970	9,820	9,940	11,580	13,140	13,030	13,000	12,030
Other State	6,260	6,310	6,320	6,470	6,800	6,930	7,230	7,060	6,710	6,610	6,510	6,600	6,650
Local	34,170	34,560	34,500	34,680	35,210	34,710	32,970	32,100	34,100	34,610	34,740	34,850	34,270
Education	17,170	17,550	17,630	17,620	17,550	15,590	13,290	12,870	16,100	17,140	17,490	17,500	16,460
Other Local	17,000	17,010	16,870	17,060	17,660	19,120	19,680	19,230	18,000	17,470	17,250	17,350	17,810

Table 12
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1984 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt. 2/	Total** Number	Total** Percent
REGION I											
Williams	2,556	573	325	866	1,062	2,085	462	2,182	1,380	11,491	
Divide	79	15	9	11	63	146	54	219	118	714	
McKenzie	1,073	156	23	214	146	275	69	388	445	2,789	
TOTAL	3,708	744	357	1,091	1,271	2,506	585	2,789	2,003	15,054	6.5
ROW PERCENT	24.6	4.9	2.4	7.2	8.4	16.6	3.9	18.5	13.3	99.8	
REGION II											
Ward	141	1,081	857	930	1,780	5,134	972	4,671	3,845	19,409	
Bottineau	185	67	58	108	193	418	102	483	596	2,210	
Burke	175	15	11	88	47	120	46	65	230	797	
McHenry	64	71	95	103	111	162	69	115	403	1,193	
Mountrail	26	64	83	86	165	347	79	397	488	1,715	
Pierce	7	33	83	101	158	434	88	474	275	1,653	
Renville	91	25	3	18	63	88	29	174	205	716	
TOTAL	689	1,356	1,190	1,454	2,517	6,703	1,385	6,359	6,060	27,715	12.0
ROW PERCENT	2.5	4.9	4.3	5.2	9.1	24.2	5.0	22.9	21.9	100.0	
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	216	162	155	356	1,250	212	1,154	1,162	4,667	
Benson	5	61	509	16	93	113	64	199	522	1,582	
Cavalier	1	55	13	106	142	510	85	292	351	1,555	
Towner	0	30	137	50	115	156	61	198	211	958	
Eddy	14	29	18	15	83	114	49	249	185	776	
Nolette	7	82	336	75	133	400	112	738	1,299	3,182	
TOTAL	27	473	1,175	417	922	2,363	583	2,830	3,730	12,520	5.4
ROW PERCENT	0.1	3.8	9.4	3.3	7.4	18.9	4.7	22.6	29.8	100.0	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	40	1,190	1,215	1,193	1,386	6,476	1,022	5,568	6,285	24,375	
Nelson	11	49	50	30	165	215	69	275	307	1,171	
Walsh	19	185	118	205	364	865	240	717	1,837	4,550	
Pembina	4	178	502	135	234	555	117	641	618	2,984	
TOTAL	74	1,602	1,885	1,563	2,149	8,111	1,448	7,201	9,045	33,078	14.3
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.8	5.7	4.7	6.5	24.5	4.4	21.8	27.3	99.9	
REGION V											
Cass	21	2,615	3,795	2,960	6,104	9,449	3,508	12,064	7,727	48,243	
Traill	11	83	295	110	280	489	145	590	566	2,569	
Steele	0	18	39	37	78	74	45	76	166	673	
Ransom	0	53	117	51	171	310	92	379	564	1,736	
Richland	2	300	1,674	190	385	875	196	739	1,351	5,714	
Sargent	0	50	606	52	90	138	49	84	277	1,346	
TOTAL	34	3,119	6,526	3,400	7,108	11,335	4,035	13,871	10,653	59,931	25.9
ROW PERCENT	0.1	5.2	11.0	5.7	11.9	18.9	6.7	23.1	17.8	100.0	
REGION VI											
Stutsman	17	317	1,050	458	379	1,956	443	1,956	1,941	8,511	
Wells	28	112	31	34	206	374	97	355	331	1,568	
McIntosh	0	14	60	35	182	163	75	350	220	1,079	
Logan	0	19	11	10	117	106	22	73	166	526	
Foster	12	52	29	91	163	263	73	329	235	1,249	
Dickey	1	97	98	105	190	385	71	475	394	1,816	
LaMoure	1	23	37	34	217	213	99	128	138	1,090	
Barnes	7	187	100	101	346	860	165	462	853	3,481	
Griggs	0	12	35	19	124	114	58	156	176	694	
TOTAL	68	833	1,651	909	1,944	4,434	1,109	4,566	4,654	19,968	8.6
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.2	7.3	4.6	9.7	22.2	5.6	22.9	23.3	100.0	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	177	1,405	1,196	2,119	2,015	5,730	1,280	7,421	6,087	27,430	
McLean	275	229	87	355	216	456	123	512	696	2,947	
Sheridan	0	13	6	7	37	41	39	51	145	339	
Kidder	1	17	18	23	40	56	36	98	199	488	
Emmons	3	55	38	26	115	154	37	214	313	969	
Morton	37	386	791	423	500	1,356	252	1,528	1,253	6,528	
Mercer	598	2,533	27	1,482	148	638	126	830	560	6,942	
Oliver	100	94	3	194	2	32	7	95	148	687	
Grant	6	13	5	16	58	99	44	156	199	596	
Sioux	0	17	13	5	21	49	19	249	369	742	
TOTAL	1,195	4,752	2,184	4,650	3,152	8,611	1,977	11,052	9,971	47,544	20.6
ROW PERCENT	2.5	10.0	4.6	9.8	6.6	18.1	4.2	23.2	21.0	100.0	
REGION VIII											
Stark	923	467	502	674	714	2,166	407	2,308	1,329	9,690	
Slope	53	4	0	2	0	6	0	5	56	126	
Hettinger	12	48	21	29	107	124	55	161	227	780	
Golden Valley	33	34	41	53	75	110	47	124	154	671	
Dunn	132	87	11	55	73	124	34	53	270	839	
Bowman	189	60	37	42	175	264	71	257	229	1,324	
Billings	283	18	0	21	1	28	0	104	124	579	
Adams	1	17	29	40	126	194	53	329	170	959	
TOTAL	1,626	731	641	916	1,271	3,016	667	3,341	2,759	14,968	6.5
ROW PERCENT	10.9	4.9	4.3	6.1	8.5	20.1	4.5	22.3	18.4	100.0	
MULTI COUNTY	60	98	27	11	167	13	5	40	52	473	0.2
STATE TOTAL	7,481	13,708	15,486	14,411	20,501	67,092	11,796	52,049	48,727	231,249	100.0
ROW PERCENT	3.2	5.9	6.7	6.2	8.9	29.0	5.1	22.5	21.1	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 15
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
By Industry and County, 1983 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt. 2/	Total** Number	Total** Percent
REGION I											
Williams	2,209	375	397	868	1,040	2,098	459	2,167	1,384	11,197	
Divide	96	18	10	10	67	159	54	210	166	790	
McKenzie	953	162	19	215	147	280	67	452	428	2,703	
TOTAL	3,258	755	626	1,093	1,254	2,537	580	2,809	1,978	14,690	6.4
ROW PERCENT	22.2	5.1	2.9	7.4	8.5	17.3	3.9	19.1	13.5	99.9	
REGION II											
Ward	135	1,105	842	891	1,743	4,924	933	4,698	3,796	19,067	
Bottineau	171	76	61	107	192	398	99	495	596	2,195	
Burke	153	55	11	89	56	114	48	45	253	784	
McHenry	66	81	115	102	112	164	69	97	395	1,201	
Mountrail	32	75	76	79	185	344	76	400	527	1,794	
Pierce	3	42	84	92	177	425	85	455	269	1,632	
Renville	72	19	5	14	67	89	28	166	216	676	
TOTAL	632	1,413	1,196	1,394	2,532	6,458	1,338	6,356	6,052	27,369	11.9
ROW PERCENT	2.3	5.2	4.4	5.1	9.2	23.6	4.9	23.2	22.1	100.0	
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	236	150	140	376	1,229	198	1,167	1,131	4,627	
Benson	2	55	374	13	93	113	69	270	391	1,380	
Cavalier	0	67	23	97	140	306	87	283	350	1,355	
Towner	0	55	106	54	118	164	62	184	202	945	
Eddy	16	20	17	13	73	135	50	238	179	741	
Rolette	6	123	244	82	136	404	105	732	1,355	3,237	
TOTAL	24	606	916	399	936	2,351	571	2,876	3,608	12,285	5.3
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.9	7.5	3.2	7.6	19.1	4.6	23.4	29.4	99.9	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	33	1,185	1,239	1,293	1,360	6,187	979	5,492	6,287	24,055	
Nelson	0	47	69	30	165	228	69	281	114	1,183	
Walsh	15	222	135	208	360	864	240	709	1,679	4,432	
Pembina	1	189	550	141	223	552	119	621	607	2,983	
TOTAL	49	1,643	1,993	1,672	2,108	7,831	1,407	7,103	8,687	32,659	14.2
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.0	6.0	5.1	6.5	24.0	4.3	21.7	27.2	100.0	
REGION V											
Cass	24	2,724	3,517	2,918	5,921	8,829	3,359	11,449	7,840	46,981	
Traill	12	66	298	105	251	467	147	575	562	2,483	
Steele	0	20	41	34	76	75	46	19	173	484	
Ransom	0	63	140	52	173	333	90	379	351	1,581	
Richland	6	289	1,431	202	399	871	193	716	1,345	5,452	
Sargent	0	32	611	49	90	140	45	86	279	1,332	
TOTAL	42	2,794	6,038	3,360	6,919	10,715	3,680	13,224	10,350	57,313	25.0
ROW PERCENT	0.1	4.9	10.5	5.9	12.0	18.7	6.4	23.1	18.0	100.0	
REGION VI											
Stutsman	9	382	1,010	466	429	1,876	436	1,935	1,904	8,447	
Wells	28	95	30	32	216	351	88	347	329	1,519	
McIntosh	3	14	66	36	180	178	70	324	224	1,095	
Logan	0	26	7	8	118	99	25	52	162	497	
Foster	14	61	33	88	165	273	70	323	239	1,266	
Dickey	1	92	98	97	183	393	79	483	401	1,827	
LaMoure	7	26	20	54	221	208	96	122	350	1,104	
Barnes	1	203	149	105	375	866	167	792	885	3,143	
Griggs	0	17	36	20	125	114	60	159	170	701	
TOTAL	63	916	1,449	906	2,012	4,360	1,091	4,537	4,664	19,998	8.7
ROW PERCENT	0.3	4.6	7.2	4.5	10.1	21.8	5.5	22.7	23.3	100.0	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	169	1,567	1,188	2,052	1,936	5,364	1,289	6,942	6,041	26,748	
McLean	269	294	75	353	212	474	119	518	678	2,992	
Sheridan	0	25	22	5	36	37	37	33	145	340	
Kidder	0	10	18	26	37	61	52	96	195	475	
Emmons	2	61	41	25	101	165	51	204	322	972	
Morton	42	485	804	464	494	1,355	253	1,486	1,264	6,647	
Mercer	577	5,742	30	1,143	173	607	128	759	512	9,671	
Oliver	99	70	1	195	3	31	7	13	148	567	
Grant	5	17	5	18	61	95	43	138	197	579	
Sioux	0	13	19	3	21	43	19	268	148	734	
TOTAL	1,163	8,284	2,203	4,284	3,074	8,432	1,978	10,657	9,850	49,725	21.6
ROW PERCENT	2.3	16.7	4.4	8.6	6.2	17.0	4.0	21.0	19.8	100.0	
REGION VIII											
Stark	975	528	102	694	702	2,279	418	2,297	1,496	9,891	
Slope	38	6	0	0	0	5	0	3	50	102	
Hettinger	4	50	25	32	123	127	58	167	226	812	
Golden Valley	24	20	39	22	77	108	46	136	158	630	
Dunn	159	92	10	58	73	138	33	49	251	863	
Bowman	215	65	31	40	181	257	70	252	224	1,335	
Billings	297	28	0	22	0	33	0	97	119	596	
Adams	2	37	30	37	127	180	49	302	175	939	
TOTAL	1,714	826	637	905	1,283	3,127	676	3,303	2,699	15,168	6.6
ROW PERCENT	11.3	5.4	4.2	6.0	8.5	20.6	4.4	21.8	17.8	100.0	
MULTI COUNTY	77	119	31	8	167	9	9	26	59	505	0.2
STATE TOTAL	7,022	17,396	14,847	14,021	20,276	43,820	11,928	50,689	48,147	229,706	99.9
ROW PERCENT	3.1	7.5	6.5	6.1	8.8	19.9	5.0	22.1	21.0	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 14
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1982 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt., 2/	Total**	Percent
REGION I											
Williams	1,115	906	525	985	1,382	2,405	492	2,748	1,371	11,579	
Divide	143	72	8	11	68	198	54	209	172	935	
McKenzie	1,408	258	23	234	170	355	58	440	192	3,116	
TOTAL	4,666	1,176	556	1,230	1,620	2,958	604	3,047	1,935	17,752	7.8
ROW PERCENT	26.3	6.6	3.1	6.9	9.1	16.6	3.4	17.2	10.9	99.9	
REGION II											
Ward	170	1,052	952	954	1,752	4,841	905	4,480	3,777	18,721	
Bottineau	155	68	68	153	215	389	102	481	579	2,220	
Burke	160	11	12	72	73	119	47	92	250	836	
McHenry	78	95	94	100	125	172	67	84	191	1,006	
Mountrail	76	69	72	76	172	168	75	437	526	1,891	
Pierce	4	49	85	81	184	427	80	438	267	1,675	
Renville	61	18	4	29	73	87	27	165	120	584	
TOTAL	726	1,362	1,187	1,405	2,592	6,453	1,303	6,125	6,012	27,125	11.9
ROW PERCENT	2.7	4.9	4.4	5.2	9.5	23.7	4.8	22.6	22.2	100.0	
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	211	148	159	406	1,156	170	1,798	1,062	4,470	
Benson	5	76	441	16	109	103	31	271	196	1,448	
Cavalier	0	59	25	102	152	292	69	284	337	1,340	
Towner	0	32	82	54	154	151	65	192	202	932	
Eddy	15	13	16	13	72	151	50	202	172	684	
Nelette	10	191	245	64	114	420	109	690	1,540	3,183	
TOTAL	28	582	957	408	987	2,253	574	2,727	3,509	12,025	5.3
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.8	8.0	3.4	8.2	18.7	4.8	22.7	29.2	100.0	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	36	1,122	1,234	1,352	1,591	3,985	988	5,187	6,192	23,417	
Nelson	0	57	44	28	137	216	71	278	317	1,148	
Walsh	15	208	153	202	574	891	243	718	1,540	4,544	
Pembina	0	147	574	140	214	528	116	592	597	2,948	
TOTAL	51	1,534	2,005	1,722	2,126	7,620	1,418	6,775	8,646	31,897	14.0
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.8	6.3	5.4	6.7	23.9	4.4	21.2	27.1	100.0	
REGION V											
Cass	16	1,996	1,377	2,966	5,804	8,591	3,187	10,767	7,459	44,141	
Traill	9	69	314	157	106	440	145	597	544	2,541	
Steele	0	22	17	35	81	77	49	13	169	463	
Ransom	0	167	76	48	148	351	61	355	340	1,546	
Richland	4	270	1,381	228	496	869	183	671	1,240	5,502	
Sargent	0	34	667	46	95	128	44	97	281	1,394	
TOTAL	27	2,520	5,852	3,620	6,930	10,436	3,691	12,500	10,073	55,651	24.3
ROW PERCENT	0.0	4.5	10.6	6.2	12.5	18.8	6.7	22.5	18.2	100.0	
REGION VI											
Dickinson	4	286	968	503	488	1,846	441	1,866	1,911	8,913	
Wells	28	70	30	27	224	140	464	337	331	1,676	
McIntosh	1	68	62	54	174	186	68	309	229	1,151	
Logan	0	24	12	6	120	83	24	91	155	475	
Foster	14	68	45	94	161	265	86	317	241	1,291	
Dickey	1	61	100	95	201	168	80	454	188	1,348	
LaMoure	1	16	24	57	214	210	95	115	354	1,086	
Barnes	0	203	176	108	410	859	171	916	851	3,694	
Griggs	0	21	42	17	120	127	55	151	164	697	
TOTAL	49	817	1,457	961	2,130	4,286	1,107	4,616	4,627	19,828	8.7
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.1	7.4	4.8	10.7	21.6	5.6	22.3	23.3	100.0	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	181	1,415	1,159	2,368	1,927	5,408	1,305	6,633	5,948	26,042	
Nelson	250	102	72	151	211	466	117	512	666	2,749	
Sheridan	21	14	25	5	36	33	14	29	142	317	
Kidder	0	6	19	22	41	50	32	91	192	463	
Emmons	0	154	57	29	115	172	46	207	315	1,377	
Morton	56	497	621	502	496	1,396	244	1,405	1,196	6,677	
Mercer	566	1,392	26	630	167	427	101	384	472	4,167	
Oliver	109	127	3	185	2	26	4	15	152	638	
Grant	7	14	4	14	46	124	42	128	191	572	
Sioux	1	12	52	6	28	41	10	247	411	809	
TOTAL	1,199	5,933	2,196	3,822	3,069	8,153	1,942	9,853	9,685	45,850	20.1
ROW PERCENT	2.6	12.9	4.8	8.3	6.7	17.8	4.2	21.5	21.1	99.9	
REGION VIII											
Stark	1,397	1,034	531	809	934	2,550	435	2,456	1,408	11,403	
Slope	55	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	48	110	
Hettinger	26	64	24	27	128	140	57	156	229	851	
Golden Valley	10	23	39	35	71	195	43	149	149	714	
Dunn	308	218	11	101	90	142	34	75	249	1,224	
Bowman	267	56	19	40	187	265	66	236	221	1,357	
Billings	413	51	0	20	2	59	0	84	106	735	
Adams	19	40	30	35	132	181	45	309	160	951	
TOTAL	2,529	1,487	654	1,066	1,414	3,465	678	3,466	2,566	17,325	7.6
ROW PERCENT	14.6	8.6	3.8	6.1	8.2	20.0	3.9	20.0	14.8	100.0	
MULTI COUNTY	151	249	46	63	182	24	11	61	61	850	0.3
STATE TOTAL	9,428	15,640	16,908	16,077	21,050	45,588	11,328	68,970	67,116	228,103	100.0
ROW PERCENT	4.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	9.2	20.0	5.0	21.5	20.6	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 19
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1981 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt. 2/	Total**	
REGION I											
Williams	1,647	1,142	528	962	1,285	2,193	446	2,246	1,240	11,677	
Divide	144	72	4	41	69	161	47	142	140	847	
McKenzie	2,719	516	18	222	157	544	59	468	318	5,021	
TOTAL	5,527	1,692	555	1,192	1,511	2,668	542	2,986	1,798	18,211	
ROW PERCENT	30.3	9.2	3.0	6.5	8.3	14.6	3.0	16.3	9.9	100.0	8.0
REGION II											
Ward	247	1,132	891	952	1,769	4,681	920	4,249	1,786	16,747	
Bottineau	143	93	100	119	218	403	100	474	385	2,041	
Burke	145	18	12	63	74	171	41	72	254	850	
McHenry	78	102	55	105	127	170	67	84	408	1,247	
Mountrail	68	98	86	69	142	381	76	416	527	1,863	
Pierce	4	59	123	98	166	404	88	492	230	1,663	
Renville	109	23	4	42	76	61	27	161	120	623	
TOTAL	855	1,959	1,270	1,668	2,572	6,236	1,319	5,970	4,060	27,169	
ROW PERCENT	3.1	5.7	4.7	5.3	9.4	22.9	4.8	21.9	22.2	100.0	12.1
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	227	121	165	396	1,172	190	1,060	1,274	4,609	
Benson	2	101	370	18	111	114	70	311	417	1,518	
Cavalier	0	52	27	101	159	290	89	504	144	1,366	
Towner	0	45	78	57	141	150	64	184	209	928	
Eddy	16	20	10	14	82	143	48	181	108	622	
Rolette	5	161	249	65	116	422	108	781	1,122	3,029	
TOTAL	23	606	853	420	1,007	2,291	569	2,823	3,556	12,148	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.0	7.0	3.5	8.3	18.8	4.7	23.2	29.3	100.0	5.4
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	40	1,224	1,174	1,385	1,353	5,942	1,025	4,978	6,113	23,174	
Nelson	0	90	55	25	184	213	69	284	332	1,252	
Walsh	14	244	116	191	359	865	227	756	1,769	4,741	
Pembina	0	136	627	206	240	541	116	164	554	2,583	
TOTAL	78	1,698	1,972	1,807	2,136	7,561	1,637	6,582	8,665	31,708	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.3	6.2	5.7	6.8	23.9	4.5	20.8	26.6	100.0	14.6
REGION V											
Cass	25	2,251	5,628	2,882	5,014	8,300	1,226	10,050	7,747	44,153	
Traill	3	68	286	117	319	476	142	367	583	2,441	
Steele	2	26	37	46	85	82	47	74	166	577	
Ransom	0	79	33	51	214	348	82	311	346	1,464	
Richland	9	270	1,442	236	447	849	184	639	1,101	5,422	
Sargent	0	30	810	47	89	116	43	65	274	1,474	
TOTAL	54	2,734	8,236	3,377	6,968	10,361	1,724	11,666	10,631	55,611	
ROW PERCENT	0.1	4.9	11.2	6.1	12.6	18.7	4.7	21.0	19.1	100.0	24.1
REGION VI											
Stutsman	3	341	1,023	534	514	1,846	446	1,832	1,948	8,487	
Wells	29	74	26	36	240	345	80	350	350	1,530	
McIntosh	10	39	73	29	168	183	60	307	241	1,110	
Logan	1	30	12	4	129	83	23	55	181	518	
Foster	12	74	49	93	160	259	80	298	253	1,278	
Dickey	0	72	117	90	216	398	83	449	407	1,832	
LaMoure	1	28	22	64	236	211	97	125	366	1,148	
Barnes	0	220	156	114	420	881	171	768	884	3,614	
Griggs	1	19	75	20	124	123	53	144	176	735	
TOTAL	57	897	1,593	984	2,207	4,329	1,093	4,326	4,806	20,252	
ROW PERCENT	0.3	4.4	7.7	4.9	10.9	21.4	5.4	21.3	23.7	100.0	8.9
REGION VII											
Burleigh	229	1,506	1,214	1,982	1,895	5,527	1,102	6,161	6,166	25,906	
McLean	230	266	60	341	227	472	112	509	673	2,895	
Sheridan	2	15	15	2	35	55	14	25	149	312	
Kidder	1	10	18	22	48	59	11	46	199	404	
Emmons	1	98	13	25	115	169	48	194	316	1,001	
Morton	11	526	766	673	507	1,441	268	1,559	1,305	6,714	
Mercer	528	1,887	27	513	161	409	93	479	445	4,542	
Oliver	139	85	2	196	3	25	9	8	149	616	
Grant	1	12	12	15	11	106	41	114	191	513	
Sioux	0	18	26	6	55	31	8	298	419	849	
TOTAL	1,202	4,423	2,153	3,575	3,103	8,108	1,928	9,421	10,018	45,963	
ROW PERCENT	2.7	10.1	4.9	8.1	7.2	18.4	4.4	21.4	22.8	100.0	19.3
REGION VIII											
Stark	1,295	794	548	712	785	2,408	598	2,271	1,367	10,578	
Slope	31	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	47	128	
Hettinger	28	68	23	27	125	139	53	143	227	833	
Golden Valley	84	40	75	11	70	195	41	132	141	747	
Dunn	349	137	9	32	129	150	51	71	248	1,176	
Bowman	282	60	14	59	177	256	62	236	231	1,377	
Billings	587	34	0	0	5	19	0	90	28	762	
Adams	2	43	27	19	120	179	42	111	165	717	
TOTAL	2,698	1,216	656	909	1,620	3,375	827	3,257	2,524	16,787	
ROW PERCENT	16.2	7.3	3.9	5.5	9.5	20.2	4.8	19.5	15.1	100.0	7.4
MULTI-COUNTY	282	172	30	47	146	30	10	97	72	34	.4
STATE TOTAL	10,712	14,763	15,278	13,759	21,110	44,971	11,269	47,048	47,680	226,594	1.0
ROW PERCENT	4.7	6.5	6.7	6.1	9.3	19.9	5.0	20.8	21.0	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 16
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary
Employment by Industry and County, 1980 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. trade	Retail trade	Fin. Ins., RE	Services	Govt. 2/	Total	
REGION I											
Williams	2,175	767	481	780	976	2,013	162	1,855	1,225	10,614	
Divide	56	16	8	8	68	164	43	171	179	713	
McKenzie	1,146	218	16	164	145	247	43	429	356	2,764	
TOTAL	3,377	1,001	505	952	1,189	2,424	448	2,455	1,760	14,111	
ROW PERCENT	23.9	7.1	3.6	6.8	8.4	17.2	3.2	17.4	12.4	100.0	6.2
REGION II											
Ward	218	1,320	909	930	1,687	4,882	925	4,020	1,868	18,759	
Bottineau	98	81	90	102	197	430	95	415	188	2,096	
Burke	96	15	13	61	80	123	43	42	268	741	
McHenry	41	93	45	115	124	186	58	97	427	1,184	
Mountrail	57	94	87	77	131	388	72	425	558	1,889	
Pierce	2	60	102	86	157	407	76	462	280	1,612	
Renville	84	20	5	31	73	93	26	160	227	719	
TOTAL	596	1,685	1,251	1,400	2,449	6,509	1,295	5,621	6,216	27,020	
ROW PERCENT	2.2	6.2	4.6	5.2	9.1	24.1	4.8	20.8	23.0	100.0	11.8
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	258	122	182	375	1,360	185	1,042	1,110	4,614	
Benson	2	66	565	22	121	118	66	272	418	1,450	
Cavalier	1	52	47	101	155	289	90	319	372	1,426	
Towner	0	83	17	55	132	154	59	180	210	890	
Eddy	19	26	10	16	86	155	46	164	198	720	
Rolette	4	157	256	71	108	411	101	662	1,331	3,101	
TOTAL	26	642	817	447	977	2,487	547	2,639	3,639	12,221	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.2	6.7	3.6	8.0	20.4	4.5	21.6	29.8	100.0	5.4
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	28	1,327	1,719	1,391	1,235	6,158	1,047	4,571	6,109	23,057	
Nelson	0	73	57	32	177	203	68	279	341	1,230	
Walsh	23	240	132	163	351	958	225	721	1,296	4,109	
Pembina	0	119	580	215	219	525	106	572	649	2,985	
TOTAL	51	1,755	1,988	1,801	1,982	7,824	1,446	6,143	8,391	31,381	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.6	6.3	5.7	6.3	24.9	4.6	19.6	26.8	100.0	13.7
REGION V											
Cass	7	2,591	3,507	2,707	5,508	8,950	3,151	9,341	7,480	41,242	
Traill	6	69	330	125	295	429	136	544	562	2,496	
Steele	0	32	38	48	88	81	49	21	168	525	
Ransom	0	76	80	60	183	385	84	302	155	1,325	
Richland	3	281	1,335	213	431	922	192	654	1,269	5,300	
Sargent	0	46	793	46	101	110	41	84	268	1,489	
TOTAL	16	3,095	6,083	3,199	6,606	10,877	3,653	10,946	10,102	54,577	
ROW PERCENT	0.0	5.7	11.1	5.9	12.1	19.9	6.7	20.1	18.5	100.0	23.9
REGION VI											
Stutsman	14	436	1,064	508	557	1,710	453	1,751	1,968	8,461	
Wells	14	68	28	46	239	351	75	335	377	1,531	
McIntosh	0	14	94	24	169	180	59	294	257	1,081	
Logan	0	35	15	5	127	102	25	59	198	566	
Foster	14	96	47	96	161	265	76	281	271	1,309	
Dickey	0	83	141	81	232	404	76	473	407	1,897	
LaMoure	1	32	28	68	238	218	96	126	366	1,171	
Barnes	1	280	116	124	469	939	159	756	939	3,783	
Griggs	0	29	73	25	117	138	55	135	192	764	
TOTAL	44	1,073	1,616	977	2,309	4,507	1,074	4,198	4,977	20,565	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.2	7.9	4.8	11.2	20.9	5.2	20.4	24.2	100.0	9.0
REGION VII											
Burleigh	280	1,316	1,353	1,981	1,789	5,488	1,275	6,013	5,875	25,970	
McLean	198	405	56	136	231	479	105	532	693	3,035	
Sheridan	1	25	18	2	12	57	16	29	166	366	
Kidder	1	28	18	25	54	78	12	92	221	549	
Emmons	1	106	37	28	118	175	47	174	523	1,209	
Morton	120	675	725	496	571	1,528	244	1,360	1,448	7,141	
Mercer	506	2,246	31	437	159	418	81	438	438	4,714	
Oliver	132	173	3	170	7	31	8	10	140	674	
Grant	14	13	9	18	52	113	40	138	201	599	
Sioux	0	40	28	8	27	36	10	283	420	852	
TOTAL	1,253	5,627	2,278	3,501	3,040	8,603	1,878	9,069	9,905	44,914	
ROW PERCENT	2.8	12.5	5.1	7.8	6.8	18.7	4.2	20.1	22.0	100.0	19.7
REGION VIII											
Stark	709	726	576	604	681	2,294	579	2,012	1,114	9,295	
Slope	103	0	0	0	0	13	1	3	49	169	
Hettinger	42	62	30	32	104	165	49	145	238	867	
Golden Valley	87	29	32	19	67	148	38	121	138	679	
Dunn	300	95	7	70	122	135	28	59	252	1,064	
Bowman	250	66	15	37	168	276	57	225	235	1,329	
Billings	613	73	0	0	1	33	0	90	109	921	
Adams	14	58	60	45	152	170	37	294	131	1,007	
TOTAL	2,118	1,109	720	807	1,297	3,254	599	2,965	2,512	15,351	
ROW PERCENT	13.8	7.2	4.7	5.3	8.4	21.2	3.8	19.2	16.4	100.0	6.7
MULTI COUNTY	1,338	1,735	940	870	984	170	81	767	1,290	8,175	3.6
STATE TOTAL	8,819	17,720	16,198	13,954	20,833	46,255	11,011	44,753	48,792	228,335	
ROW PERCENT	3.8	7.8	7.1	6.1	9.1	20.3	4.8	19.6	21.4	100.0	100.0

* By place of residence.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 17

Quarterly and Annual Average Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment for Goods-Producing and Services-Producing Industries in North Dakota

Employment

Industry	1982 I	1982 II	1982 III	1982 IV	1982 Annual Average	1983 I	1983 II	1983 III	1983 IV	1983 Annual Average	1984 I	1984 II	1984 III	1984 IV	1984 Annual Average	1985 I	1985 II	1985 III	1985 IV	1985 Annual Average	1986 I
Total Goods	**36,610**	**39,810**	**43,700**	**39,960**	**40,020**	**33,810**	**38,810**	**43,290**	**40,790**	**39,180**	**33,910**	**36,540**	**39,340**	**36,850**	**36,670**	**30,750**	**34,180**	**36,980**	**34,230**	**34,010**	**28,460**
Mining	11,220	9,440	8,880	8,180	9,430	6,760	6,630	7,110	7,580	7,020	7,050	7,120	7,920	7,830	7,480	6,840	6,830	7,050	6,780	6,870	5,710
Construction	10,400	15,620	19,620	16,980	15,650	12,780	17,610	21,110	17,760	17,320	11,650	14,090	15,850	13,190	13,700	8,740	11,980	14,250	11,860	11,710	7,850
Manufacturing	14,990	14,750	15,200	14,800	14,940	14,270	14,570	15,070	15,450	14,840	15,210	15,330	15,570	15,830	15,490	15,170	15,370	15,600	15,590	15,430	15,300
Durable Goods	6,510	6,620	6,770	5,920	6,460	5,780	6,280	6,460	6,310	6,210	6,150	6,7[illegible]	6,750	6,400	6,510	6,090	6,500	6,610	6,250	6,360	5,870
Nondurable Goods	8,480	8,130	8,430	8,880	8,480	8,490	8,290	8,610	9,140	8,630	9,060	8,61[illegible]	8,820	9,430	8,980	9,080	8,870	8,990	9,340	9,070	9,230
Total Services	**207,000**	**211,780**	**208,790**	**211,030**	**209,66[illegible]**	**207,150**	**212,170**	**210,900**	**215,690**	**211,470**	**212,140**	**217,460**	**215,440**	**218,110**	**215,780**	**214,270**	**218,820**	**216,480**	**219,110**	**217,180**	**215,510**
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	16,850	16,810	16,680	16,640	16,750	15,770	16,020	16,140	16,640	16,140	15,990	16,410	16,520	16,730	16,410	16,230	16,450	16,450	16,340	16,370	15,680
Wholesale Trade	20,830	21,450	21,410	20,730	21,110	19,590	20,390	20,770	20,420	20,290	19,970	20,830	20,840	20,400	20,510	19,630	20,240	20,040	19,580	19,870	19,040
Retail Trade	43,910	46,080	46,300	45,780	45,520	43,510	45,870	46,710	47,110	45,800	45,040	47,330	47,880	47,990	47,060	45,970	47,930	48,310	48,200	47,610	46,380
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11,690	11,820	11,850	11,740	11,770	11,720	11,960	12,150	12,000	11,950	11,980	12,220	12,380	12,260	12,210	12,260	12,520	12,580	12,430	12,450	12,150
Services	52,890	54,360	54,730	54,690	54,170	54,720	55,870	56,610	56,880	56,020	56,710	57,750	57,930	57,210	57,400	56,720	57,800	58,460	58,290	57,820	58,060
Government	60,830	61,260	57,820	61,450	60,340	61,840	62,060	58,540	62,640	61,270	62,450	62,920	59,890	63,520	62,190	61,460	63,880	60,640	64,270	63,060	64,000
Total*	**243,610**	**251,590**	**252,490**	**250,990**	**249,680**	**240,960**	**250,980**	**254,190**	**256,480**	**250,650**	**246,050**	**254,000**	**254,780**	**254,960**	**252,450**	**245,020**	**253,000**	**253,380**	**253,340**	**251,190**	**243,970**

Percent Change from One Year Ago

Industry	1982 I	1982 II	1982 III	1982 IV	1982 Annual Average	1983 I	1983 II	1983 III	1983 IV	1983 Annual Average	1984 I	1984 II	1984 III	1984 IV	1984 Annual Average	1985 I	1985 II	1985 III	1985 IV	1985 Annual Average	1986 I
Total Goods	**4.7**	**-1.6**	**-2.1**	**-10.4**	**-2.8**	**-7.6**	**-2.5**	**-0.9**	**2.1**	**-2.1**	**0.3**	**-5.8**	**-9.1**	**-9.7**	**-6.4**	**-9.3**	**-6.5**	**-6.2**	**-7.1**	**-7.3**	**-7.4**
Mining	21.3	-13.2	-20.5	-30.6	-13.6	-39.8	-29.8	-19.9	-7.3	-25.6	4.3	7.4	11.4	3.3	6.6	-3.0	-4.1	-11.0	-13.4	-8.2	-16.5
Construction	-6.9	8.1	13.0	1.1	4.8	22.9	12.7	7.6	4.6	10.7	-8.8	-20.0	-24.9	-25.7	-20.9	-25.0	-15.0	-10.1	-10.1	-14.5	-12.5
Manufacturing	3.2	-2.6	-2.1	-7.6	-2.4	-4.8	-1.2	-0.9	4.4	-0.7	6.6	5.2	3.3	2.5	4.4	-0.3	0.1	0.2	-1.5	-0.4	-0.5
Durable Goods	-2.8	-10.5	-11.0	-18.1	-10.7	-11.2	-5.1	-4.6	6.6	-3.9	6.4	7.0	4.5	1.4	4.8	-1.0	-3.3	-2.1	-2.3	-2.3	-3.6
Nondurable Goods	8.3	5.0	6.6	1.1	5.1	0.1	2.0	2.1	2.9	1.8	6.7	3.9	2.4	3.2	4.1	0.2	3.0	1.9	-1.0	1.0	1.7
Total Services	**1.0**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**-0.2**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**2.2**	**0.9**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	-0.3	-2.5	-3.8	-4.2	-2.7	-6.4	-4.7	-3.2	0	-3.6	1.4	2.4	2.4	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.2	-0.4	-2.1	-0.2	-3.4
Wholesale Trade	1.4	0.7	-0.9	-3.4	-0.6	-6.0	-4.9	-3.0	-1.5	-3.9	1.9	2.2	0.3	-0.1	1.1	-1.7	-2.8	-3.8	-4.0	-3.1	-3.8
Retail Trade	0.6	1.2	0.6	-1.3	0.3	-0.9	-0.5	0.9	2.9	0.6	3.5	3.2	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0.9	0.3	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.4	2.0	0.7
Services	3.9	5.0	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.3	0.6	2.5	0	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.7	2.4
Government	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9
Total*	**1.6**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**-2.0**	**0.1**	**-1.1**	**-0.2**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**-0.6**	**0.7**	**-0.4**	**-0.4**	**-0.5**	**-0.6**	**-0.5**	**-0.4**

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

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Table 18
Industry of Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Sex for North Dakota, 1980
Total--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	272,620	172,938	49,480	11,822	16,988	20,670	46,814	3,388
Agriculture	41,487	7,738	412	179	183	50	31,058	2,279
Mining	6,029	5,905	16	12	0	4	106	2
Construction	18,999	13,890	2,298	212	1,129	957	2,702	109
Manufacturing	15,877	15,002	368	122	163	83	448	59
Nondurable Goods	7,593	7,122	211	30	142	39	214	46
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	804	804	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	167	155	0	0	0	0	12	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	2,350	2,167	54	18	28	8	95	34
Durable Goods	7,680	7,287	157	92	21	44	223	13
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	510	489	0	0	0	0	19	2
Fabricated Metal Industries	585	560	0	0	0	0	25	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	4,023	3,921	30	9	7	14	72	0
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machines	66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	604	593	0	0	0	0	11	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	20,935	16,336	3,707	2,498	159	1,050	841	51
Railroads	3,430	3,361	69	53	12	4	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	4,873	4,051	48	17	7	24	744	30
U.S. Postal Service	2,231	0	2,231	2,231	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	473	364	90	13	0	77	18	1
Communications	3,878	3,769	104	59	30	15	2	3
Electric & Gas Utilities	3,832	3,624	208	84	26	98	0	0
Wholesale Trade	13,731	13,010	64	28	10	26	599	58
Retail Trade	50,070	44,817	501	205	180	116	4,203	549
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	3,030	2,673	18	2	0	16	294	45
Auto Dealers & Auto Supply Stores	4,796	4,620	0	0	0	0	164	12
Gasoline Service Stations	3,163	2,749	9	2	0	7	350	55
Eating and Drinking Places	13,990	12,529	255	80	111	64	1,040	166
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	12,493	10,765	894	458	283	153	806	28
Bank & Credit Agencies	5,796	5,235	537	287	210	40	16	8
Insurance	4,008	3,369	198	131	59	8	426	15
Other Finance & Real Estate	2,689	2,161	159	40	14	105	364	5
Business & Repair Services	7,052	4,870	447	88	269	90	1,670	65
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	910	620	164	43	98	23	113	13
Automotive Repair & Services	2,270	1,675	7	2	0	5	563	25
Personal Services	9,036	6,811	49	19	13	17	2,129	47
Hotels & Lodging Places	4,190	3,128	39	19	11	9	1,011	12
Barber & Beauty Shops	1,811	1,112	0	0	0	0	692	7
Entertainment & Recreational Services	1,653	1,191	245	72	32	141	204	13
Professional & Related Services	61,280	32,603	26,501	1,970	10,845	13,686	2,048	128
Health Services	23,831	19,476	3,731	838	1,959	934	584	40
Hospitals	13,965	11,162	2,718	759	1,374	585	69	16
Educational Services	27,118	5,482	21,353	865	8,494	11,994	266	17
Elementary & Secondary Schools	17,875	3,856	13,993	596	2,047	11,350	26	0
Government	13,993	0	13,993	596	2,047	11,350	0	0
Colleges and Universities	8,374	1,458	6,901	219	6,307	375	3	12
Government	6,901	0	6,901	219	6,307	375	0	0
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	6,275	4,634	1,108	144	304	660	489	44
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	4,056	3,011	309	123	88	98	709	27
Public Administration	13,978	0	13,978	5,959	3,722	4,297	0	0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC80-1-D36, North Dakota, Vol. 1, Chapter D, November 1983 (1972 SIC).

Table 18 (Continued)
Industry of Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Sex for North Dakota, 1980
Males--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	163,666	97,930	24,057	6,666	8,225	9,166	40,110	1,569
Agriculture	37,507	6,813	290	119	139	32	29,040	1,364
Mining	5,594	5,476	11	7	0	4	105	2
Construction	17,467	12,807	2,031	174	955	902	2,586	43
Manufacturing	11,748	11,106	257	63	141	53	369	16
Nondurable Goods	5,321	4,978	165	18	123	24	170	8
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	564	564	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	111	106	0	0	0	0	5	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	1,307	1,188	30	10	18	2	83	6
Durable Goods	6,016	5,726	92	45	18	29	190	8
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	440	430	0	0	0	0	10	0
Fabricated Metal Industries	510	485	0	0	0	0	25	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	3,284	3,198	22	9	7	6	64	0
Office, Accounting, & Computing Machines	43	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	411	402	0	0	0	0	9	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	16,665	13,071	2,793	1,723	123	947	781	20
Railroads	3,274	3,205	69	53	12	4	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	4,339	3,576	46	17	5	24	704	13
U.S. Postal Service	1,481	0	1,481	1,481	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	400	297	84	7	0	77	18	1
Communications	2,227	2,149	76	45	24	7	2	0
Electric & Gas Utilities	3,218	3,043	75	84	15	76	0	0
Wholesale Trade	11,089	10,485	44	12	10	22	537	23
Retail Trade	22,972	20,294	114	38	28	48	2,505	59
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	2,201	1,966	9	2	0	7	226	0
Auto Dealers & Auto Supply Stores	4,164	4,012	0	0	0	0	149	3
Gasoline Service Stations	2,535	2,213	7	0	0	7	312	3
Eating and Drinking Places	3,898	3,295	44	9	12	23	534	25
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5,410	4,431	287	161	47	79	680	12
Bank & Credit Agencies	1,912	1,771	117	87	23	7	16	8
Insurance	2,013	1,546	73	56	17	0	392	2
Other Finance & Real Estate	1,485	1,114	97	18	7	72	272	2
Business & Repair Services	5,096	3,480	200	41	124	35	1,406	10
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	501	373	54	13	38	3	74	0
Automotive Repair & Services	2,044	1,491	7	2	0	5	540	6
Personal Services	1,755	1,182	13	2	7	4	551	9
Hotels & Lodging Places	842	724	13	2	7	4	100	5
Barber & Beauty Shops	356	139	0	0	0	0	215	2
Entertainment & Recreational Services	935	646	124	16	16	92	165	0
Professional & Related Services	19,453	8,139	9,918	790	4,715	4,413	1,385	11
Health Services	4,100	2,675	947	338	500	109	478	0
Hospitals	2,416	1,596	780	312	416	52	40	0
Educational Services	10,363	1,840	8,486	330	4,030	4,126	30	7
Elementary & Secondary Schools	5,955	1,165	4,772	165	732	3,875	18	0
Government	4,772	0	4,772	165	732	3,875	0	0
Colleges and Universities	4,276	619	3,647	140	3,279	228	3	7
Government	3,647	0	3,647	140	3,279	228	0	0
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	2,616	2,069	255	28	116	111	288	4
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	2,374	1,555	230	94	69	67	589	0
Public Administration	7,975	0	7,975	3,520	1,920	2,535	0	0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC80-1-D36, North Dakota, Vol. 1, Chapter D, November 1983 (1972 SIC).

Table 18 (Continued)
Industry of Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Sex for North Dakota, 1980
Females--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	108,954	75,008	25,423	5,156	8,763	11,504	6,704	1,819
Agriculture	3,980	925	122	60	44	18	2,018	915
Mining	435	429	5	5	0	0	1	0
Construction	1,532	1,083	267	38	174	55	116	66
Manufacturing	4,129	3,896	111	59	22	30	79	43
Nondurable Goods	2,272	2,144	46	12	19	15	44	38
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	240	240	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	56	49	0	0	0	0	7	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	1,043	979	24	8	10	6	12	28
Durable Goods	1,664	1,561	65	47	3	15	33	5
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	70	59	0	0	0	0	9	2
Fabricated Metal Industries	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	739	723	8	0	0	8	8	0
Office, Accounting, & Computing Machines	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	193	191	0	0	0	0	2	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	4,270	3,265	914	775	36	103	60	31
Railroads	156	156	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	534	475	2	0	2	0	40	17
U.S. Postal Service	750	0	750	750	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	73	67	6	6	0	0	0	0
Communications	1,651	1,620	28	14	6	8	0	3
Electric & Gas Utilities	614	581	33	0	11	22	0	0
Wholesale Trade	2,642	2,525	20	16	0	4	62	35
Retail Trade	27,098	24,523	387	167	152	68	1,698	490
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	829	707	9	0	0	9	68	45
Auto Dealers & Auto Supply Stores	632	608	0	0	0	0	15	9
Gasoline Service Station	628	536	2	2	0	0	38	52
Eating and Drinking Places	10,092	9,234	211	71	99	41	506	141
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7,083	6,334	607	297	236	74	126	16
Bank & Credit Agencies	3,884	3,464	420	200	187	33	0	0
Insurance	1,995	1,823	125	75	42	8	34	13
Other Finance & Real Estate	1,204	1,047	62	22	7	33	92	3
Business & Repair Services	1,956	1,390	247	47	145	55	264	55
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	409	247	110	30	60	20	39	13
Automotive Repair & Services	226	184	0	0	0	0	23	19
Personal Services	7,281	5,629	36	17	6	13	1,578	38
Hotels & Lodging Places	3,348	2,404	26	17	4	5	911	7
Barber & Beauty Shops	1,455	973	0	0	0	0	477	5
Entertainment & Recreational Services	718	545	121	56	16	49	39	13
Professional & Related Services	41,827	24,464	16,583	1,180	6,130	9,273	663	117
Health Services	19,731	16,801	2,784	500	1,459	825	106	40
Hospitals	11,549	9,566	1,938	447	958	533	29	16
Educational Services	16,755	3,642	12,867	535	4,464	7,868	236	10
Elementary & Secondary Schools	11,920	2,691	9,221	431	1,315	7,475	8	0
Government	9,221	0	9,221	431	1,315	7,475	0	0
Colleges and Universities	4,098	839	3,254	79	3,028	147	0	5
Government	3,254	0	3,254	79	3,028	147	0	0
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	3,659	2,565	853	116	188	549	201	40
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	1,682	1,456	79	29	19	31	120	27
Public Administration	6,003	0	6,003	2,439	1,802	1,762	0	0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC80-1-D36, North Dakota, Vol. 1, Chapter D, November 1983 (1972 SIC).

Table 19
Industry of Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Sex for North Dakota, 1970
Total--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	**204,585**	**114,879**	**38,203**	**9,232**	**11,979**	**16,992**	**48,263**	**3,240**
Agriculture	43,575	6,589	317	161	109	47	34,625	2,044
Mining	1,638	1,569	0	0	0	0	65	4
Construction	11,165	6,657	2,571	290	1,261	1,020	1,856	81
Manufacturing	9,548	8,892	215	65	136	14	387	54
Nondurable Goods	5,644	5,213	141	0	127	14	251	39
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	825	811	5	0	0	5	9	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	63	54	0	0	0	0	9	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	1,693	1,539	6	0	6	0	135	13
Durable Goods	3,832	3,612	69	65	4	0	136	15
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	376	360	0	0	0	0	16	0
Fabricated Metal Industries	345	330	4	0	4	0	11	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	1,566	1,477	0	0	0	0	80	9
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machines	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	72	67	5	0	5	0	0	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	15,964	11,327	3,884	2,917	123	844	739	14
Railroads	3,441	3,427	14	9	0	5	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	2,801	2,250	6	0	0	6	542	3
U.S. Postal Service	2,665	0	2,665	2,665	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	270	200	36	10	0	26	34	0
Communications	2,525	2,497	28	8	16	4	0	0
Electric & Gas Utilities	2,230	1,992	228	102	4	122	5	5
Wholesale Trade	9,005	8,402	21	0	16	5	541	41
Retail Trade	38,300	32,307	441	217	150	74	4,889	663
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	4,671	3,920	29	15	7	7	637	85
Motor Vehicle & Accessories Retailing	3,304	3,137	5	5	0	0	157	5
Gasoline Service Stations	3,037	2,355	30	25	0	5	632	20
Eating and Drinking Places	8,180	6,705	119	32	70	17	1,162	194
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7,431	6,397	549	329	121	99	462	23
Bank & Credit Agencies	3,337	2,999	329	226	78	25	9	0
Insurance	2,607	2,277	105	74	24	7	221	4
Other Finance & Real Estate	1,487	1,121	115	29	19	67	232	19
Business & Repair Services	3,933	2,574	242	79	86	77	1,064	53
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	441	280	88	41	31	16	73	0
Automobile Services	1,498	1,102	16	0	5	11	362	18
Other Business & Repair Services	1,888	1,091	138	38	50	50	624	35
Personal Services	9,434	7,509	33	10	13	10	1,764	128
Private Households	3,245	3,206	0	0	0	0	34	5
Hotels & Lodging Places	2,160	1,707	14	5	9	0	382	57
Barber & Beauty Shops	1,754	933	5	5	0	0	801	15
Entertainment & Recreational Services	1,285	1,048	94	19	31	44	128	15
Professional & Related Services	44,898	21,608	21,427	1,478	8,288	11,661	1,743	120
Health Services	15,509	12,251	2,572	502	1,449	621	668	18
Educational Services, Government	17,341	0	17,341	732	6,416	10,193	0	0
Educational Services, Private	4,289	3,915	0	0	0	0	353	21
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	4,127	3,196	766	126	216	424	157	8
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	3,632	2,246	748	118	207	423	565	73
Public Administration	8,409	0	8,409	3,667	1,645	3,097	0	0

SOURCE: "1970 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC(1)-D36, North Dakota, August 1972 (1967 SIC).

Table 19 (Continued)
Industry of Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Sex for North Dakota, 1970
Males--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	**134,438**	**67,541**	**20,708**	**5,902**	**6,740**	**8,066**	**44,364**	**1,825**
Agriculture	41,808	6,219	282	138	105	39	33,695	1,612
Mining	1,577	1,508	0	0	0	0	65	4
Construction	10,492	6,241	2,396	279	1,123	994	1,809	46
Manufacturing	7,625	7,140	147	28	109	10	322	16
Nondurable Goods	4,183	3,857	110	0	100	10	206	10
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	556	546	5	0	0	5	5	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	34	29	0	0	0	0	5	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	1,140	1,036	6	0	6	0	98	0
Durable Goods	3,390	3,236	32	28	4	0	116	6
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	358	348	0	0	0	0	10	0
Fabricated Metal Industries	319	304	4	0	4	0	11	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	1,442	1,372	0	0	0	0	70	0
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machines	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	52	47	5	0	5	0	0	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	13,116	9,409	3,004	2,116	108	780	703	0
Railroads	3,311	3,302	9	4	0	5	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	2,497	1,956	6	0	0	6	535	0
U.S. Postal Service	1,884	0	1,884	1,884	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	240	180	36	10	0	26	24	0
Communications	1,537	1,519	18	8	6	4	0	0
Electric & Gas Utilities	1,877	1,674	198	93	4	101	5	0
Wholesale Trade	7,518	6,983	10	0	10	0	520	5
Retail Trade	21,418	17,533	212	105	55	52	3,595	78
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	3,896	3,290	18	4	7	7	578	10
Motor Vehicle & Accessories Retailing	2,922	2,770	0	0	0	0	152	0
Gasoline Service Stations	2,793	2,172	25	20	0	5	587	9
Eating and Drinking Places	2,509	1,788	55	18	32	5	650	16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,774	3,037	313	191	54	68	420	4
Bank & Credit Agencies	1,318	1,133	180	134	35	11	5	0
Insurance	1,615	1,337	67	46	14	7	211	0
Other Finance & Real Estate	841	567	66	11	5	50	204	4
Business & Repair Services	3,207	2,055	148	30	59	59	980	24
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	273	164	67	20	31	16	42	0
Automobile Services	1,374	1,014	10	0	5	5	346	4
Other Business & Repair Services	1,478	800	71	10	23	38	587	20
Personal Services	2,205	1,276	5	5	0	0	904	20
Private Households	187	182	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hotels & Lodging Places	708	539	5	5	0	0	154	10
Barber & Beauty Shops	605	188	0	0	0	0	412	5
Entertainment & Recreational Services	713	545	52	10	15	27	116	0
Professional & Related Services	15,314	5,595	8,468	536	4,002	3,930	1,235	16
Health Services	2,875	1,575	727	164	484	79	573	0
Educational Services, Government	7,243	0	7,243	281	3,332	3,630	0	0
Educational Services, Private	1,416	1,377	0	0	0	0	35	4
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	2,160	1,762	262	50	91	121	128	8
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	1,620	881	236	41	95	100	499	4
Public Administration	5,671	0	5,671	2,464	1,100	2,107	0	0

SOURCE: "1970 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC(1)-D36, North Dakota, August 1972 (1967 SIC).

Table 19 (Continued)
Industry of Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Sex for North Dakota, 1970
Females--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	**70,147**	**47,338**	**17,495**	**3,330**	**5,239**	**8,926**	**3,899**	**1,415**
Agriculture	1,767	370	35	23	4	8	930	432
Mining	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	673	416	175	11	138	26	47	35
Manufacturing	1,923	1,752	68	37	27	4	65	38
Nondurable Goods	1,461	1,356	31	0	27	4	45	29
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	269	265	0	0	0	0	4	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	29	25	0	0	0	0	4	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	553	503	0	0	0	0	37	13
Durable Goods	442	376	37	37	0	0	20	9
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	18	12	0	0	0	0	6	0
Fabricated Metal Industries	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	124	105	0	0	0	0	10	9
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	2,848	1,918	880	801	15	64	36	14
Railroads	130	125	5	5	0	0	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	304	294	0	0	0	0	7	3
U.S. Postal Service	781	0	781	781	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	30	20	0	0	0	0	10	0
Communications	988	978	10	0	10	0	0	0
Electric & Gas Utilities	353	318	30	9	0	21	0	5
Wholesale Trade	1,487	1,419	11	0	6	5	21	36
Retail Trade	16,882	14,774	229	112	95	22	1,294	585
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	775	630	11	11	0	0	59	75
Motor Vehicle & Accessories Retailing	382	367	5	5	0	0	5	5
Gasoline Service Stations	244	183	5	5	0	0	45	11
Eating and Drinking Places	5,671	4,917	64	14	38	12	512	178
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,657	3,360	236	138	67	31	42	19
Bank & Credit Agencies	2,019	1,866	149	92	43	14	4	0
Insurance	992	940	38	28	10	0	10	4
Other Finance & Real Estate	646	554	49	18	14	17	28	15
Business & Repair Services	726	519	94	49	27	18	84	29
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	168	116	21	21	0	0	31	0
Automobile Services	124	88	6	0	0	6	16	14
Other Business & Repair Services	410	291	67	28	27	12	37	15
Personal Services	7,229	6,233	28	5	13	10	860	108
Private Households	3,058	3,024	0	0	0	0	34	0
Hotels & Lodging Places	1,452	1,168	9	0	9	0	228	47
Barber & Beauty Shops	1,149	745	5	5	0	0	389	10
Entertainment & Recreational Services	572	503	42	9	16	17	12	15
Professional & Related Services	29,584	16,013	12,959	942	4,286	7,731	508	104
Health Services	12,634	10,676	1,845	338	965	542	95	18
Educational Services, Government	10,098	0	10,098	451	3,084	6,563	0	0
Educational Services, Private	2,873	2,538	0	0	0	0	318	17
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	1,967	1,434	504	76	125	303	29	0
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	2,012	1,365	512	77	112	323	66	69
Public Administration	2,738	0	2,738	1,203	545	990	0	0

SOURCE: "1970 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC(1)-D36, North Dakota, August 1972 (1967 SIC).

APPENDIX IV

EARNINGS

Table 20
Average Monthly Earnings Per Covered Job
by Industry for North Dakota
1980-1985

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985 P/	
	$	% Change	$	% Change	$	% Change	$	% Change	$	% Change	$	% Change
Mining	1,818	13.1	2,061	13.4	2,116	2.7	2,089	-1.3	2,187	4.7	2,271	3.8
Construction	1,428	8.1	1,585	11.0	1,719	8.5	1,868	8.7	1,685	-9.8	1,568	-6.9
Manufacturing	1,192	9.8	1,301	9.1	1,397	7.4	1,421	1.7	1,495	5.2	1,557	4.1
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	1,474	12.1	1,636	11.0	1,731	5.8	1,833	5.9	1,901	3.7	1,959	3.1
Wholesale Trade	1,290	9.9	1,395	8.1	1,462	4.8	1,496	2.3	1,535	2.6	1,579	2.9
Retail Trade	624	5.4	670	7.4	703	4.9	720	2.4	738	2.5	744	0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,068	9.7	1,165	9.1	1,252	7.5	1,304	4.2	1,365	4.7	1,440	5.5
Services	819	11.9	928	13.3	999	7.7	1,049	5.0	1,101	5.0	1,130	2.6
Agriculture	828	4.2	912	10.1	950	4.2	945	-0.5	983	4.0	1,016	3.4
Government	1,027	8.0	1,181	15.0	1,284	8.7	1,311	2.1	1,346	2.7	1,406	4.5
Total	**1,021**	**9.4**	**1,148**	**12.4**	**1,217**	**6.0**	**1,253**	**3.0**	**1,274**	**1.7**	**1,299**	**2.0**

P/ Preliminary

SOURCE: RAQ20J

Table 21

Covered Earnings by Industry
for North Dakota
1983-1985

	1983 $	1984 $	Change 1983-84 $	Change 1983-84 %	1985 P/ $	Change 1984-85 $	Change 1984-85 %
Mining	175,882,000	196,264,982	20,382,982	11.6	187,424,370	-8,840,612	-4.5
Construction	389,014,702	277,126,832	-111,887,870	-28.8	218,904,154	-58,222,678	-21.0
Manufacturing	249,002,124	277,838,301	28,836,177	11.6	288,371,787	10,533,486	3.8
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	308,347,325	328,766,311	20,418,986	6.6	340,827,476	12,061,165	3.7
Wholesale Trade	368,346,440	377,649,506	9,303,066	2.5	377,255,807	-393,699	-0.1
Retail Trade	395,841,320	416,868,728	21,027,408	5.3	424,976,051	8,107,323	1.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	180,376,755	193,139,462	12,762,707	7.1	207,270,993	14,131,531	7.3
Services	638,168,108	687,501,992	49,333,884	7.7	711,535,660	24,033,668	3.5
Agriculture	25,590,179	27,438,620	1,848,441	7.2	26,954,464	-484,156	-1.8
Government	757,413,398	787,221,235	29,807,837	3.9	843,128,302	55,907,067	7.1
Unclassifiable	-0-	-0-			4,141		
Total	**3,487,982,351**	**3,569,815,969**	**81,833,618**	**2.3**	**3,626,653,205**	**56,837,236**	**1.6**

P/ Preliminary
SOURCE: RAQ2OJ

Table 22
Annual Average Job Insurance Covered Employment by Industry for North Dakota, 1983-1985

	1983	1984	Change 1983-84		1985 P/	Change 1984-85	
	N	N	N	%	N	N	%
Mining	7,018	7,480	462	6.6	6,879	-601	-8.0
Construction	17,355	13,706	-3,649	-21.0	11,634	-2,072	-15.1
Manufacturing	14,598	15,491	893	6.1	15,439	-52	-0.3
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	14,019	14,409	390	2.8	14,496	87	0.6
Wholesale Trade	20,521	20,498	-23	-0.1	19,911	-587	-2.9
Retail Trade	45,816	47,088	1,272	2.8	47,609	521	1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11,526	11,795	269	2.3	11,999	204	1.7
Services	50,683	52,045	1,362	2.7	52,453	408	0.8
Agriculture	2,257	2,327	70	3.1	2,210	-117	-5.0
Government	48,136	48,724	588	1.2	49,980	1,256	2.6
Unclassifiable	0	0			1		
Total	**231,929**	**233,563**	**1,634**	**0.7**	**232,611**	**-952**	**-0.4**

P/ Preliminary
SOURCE: RAQ20J

Figure 1

COUNTY EARNINGS % CHANGE 1984 TO 1985

STATEWIDE PERCENT CHANGE=2.0%

Figure 2

COUNTY EARNINGS AS A % OF STATE EARNINGS

1985 STATE AVERAGE EARNINGS ($1299/MONTH=100%)

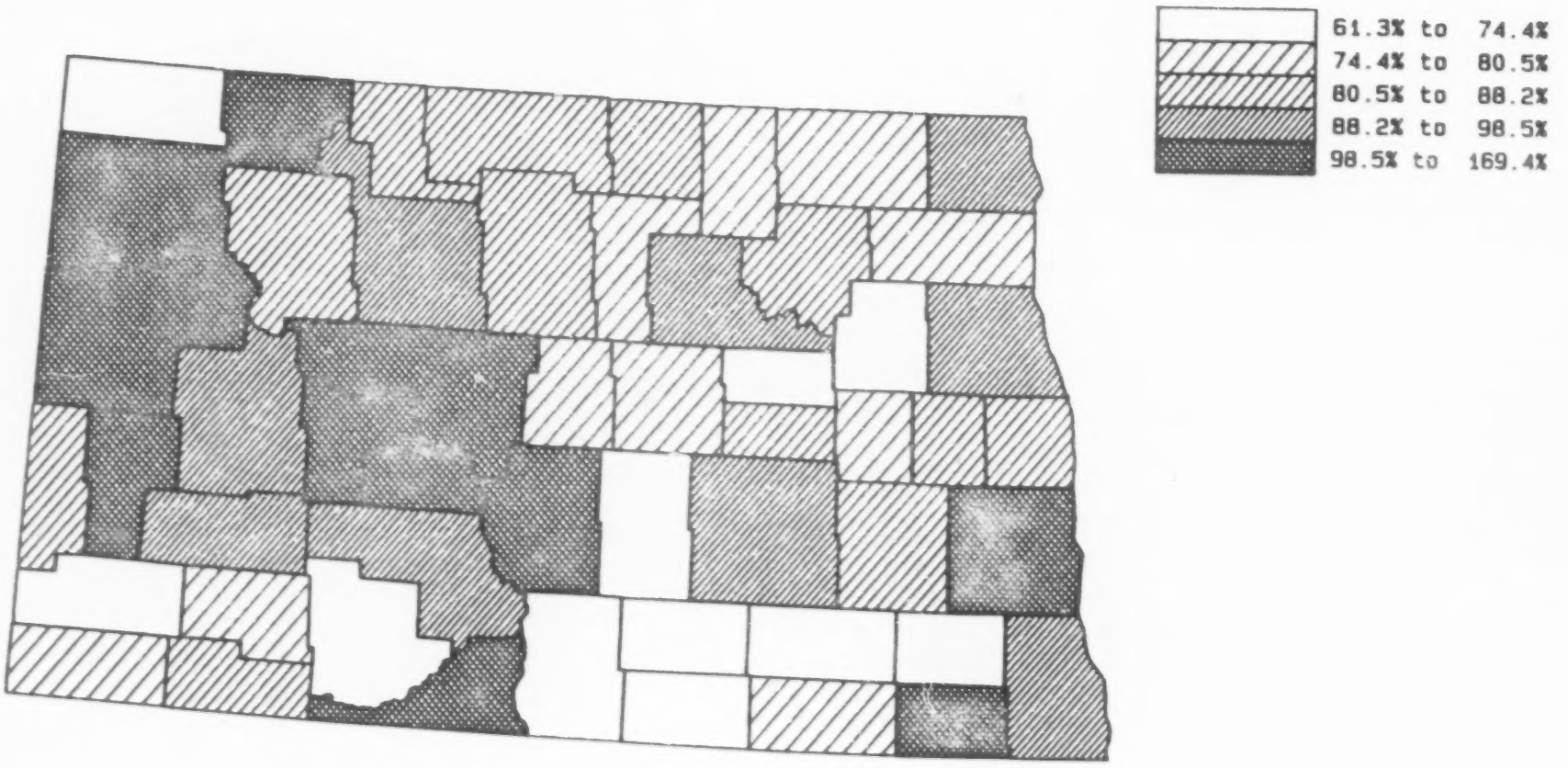


Table 23

Average Monthly Earnings Per Job Insurance Covered Job by County, 1980 to 1985

	1980 $	1981 $	1982 $	1983 $	1984 $	1985 P/ $	Percent Change 1984 to 1985
REGION I							
Williams	1,225	1,500	1,483	1,420	1,466	1,484	1.2
Divide	812	1,040	1,073	961	996	962	-3.4
McKenzie	1,367	1,535	1,542	1,441	1,509	1,523	0.9
TOTAL	**1,232**	**1,486**	**1,475**	**1,399**	**1,449**	**1,427**	**-1.5**
REGION II							
Ward	993	1,092	1,136	1,166	1,187	1,227	3.4
Bottineau	902	1,027	1,045	973	1,075	1,120	4.2
Burke	1,035	1,228	1,325	1,281	1,339	1,345	0.4
McHenry	913	1,063	1,146	1,119	1,148	1,146	-0.2
Mountrail	824	919	980	1,021	1,044	1,087	4.1
Pierce	824	918	927	967	990	1,027	3.7
Renville	919	1,048	1,000	1,000	1,102	1,071	-2.8
TOTAL	**959**	**1,065**	**1,108**	**1,125**	**1,158**	**1,194**	**3.1**
REGION III							
Ramsey	842	928	1,004	1,025	1,053	1,067	1.3
Benson	852	942	1,015	1,039	1,155	1,181	2.3
Cavalier	827	898	955	975	990	1,046	5.7
Towner	823	899	967	995	984	995	1.1
Eddy	775	821	874	887	920	923	0.3
Rolette	878	978	1,050	1,073	1,113	1,129	1.4
TOTAL	**845**	**931**	**1,002**	**1,023**	**1,060**	**1,081**	**2.0**
REGION IV							
Grand Forks	979	1,074	1,168	1,198	1,240	1,279	3.1
Nelson	766	822	873	894	953	966	1.4
Walsh	806	900	953	962	988	1,028	4.0
Pembina	899	996	1,088	1,114	1,171	1,262	7.8
TOTAL	**939**	**1,032**	**1,118**	**1,144**	**1,186**	**1,230**	**3.7**
REGION V							
Cass	1,108	1,231	1,304	1,343	1,371	1,404	2.4
Traill	863	931	987	1,006	1,033	1,136	10.0
Steele	958	1,052	1,063	1,071	1,129	1,135	0.5
Ransom	771	803	877	901	929	919	-1.1
Richland	923	1,037	1,106	1,149	1,186	1,231	3.8
Sargent	1,036	1,139	1,201	1,151	1,335	1,432	7.3
TOTAL	**1,065**	**1,182**	**1,253**	**1,290**	**1,324**	**1,363**	**2.9**
REGION VI							
Stutsman	959	1,049	1,107	1,143	1,176	1,208	2.7
Wells	782	842	892	923	950	993	4.5
McIntosh	630	797	923	783	798	818	2.5
Logan	668	731	818	827	808	851	5.3
Foster	845	915	963	1,006	1,049	1,055	0.6
Dickey	746	821	885	896	946	989	4.5
LaMoure	739	787	855	894	919	956	4.0
Barnes	844	933	980	996	1,054	1,063	0.9
Griggs	805	855	898	946	969	988	2.0
TOTAL	**854**	**939**	**1,000**	**1,020**	**1,057**	**1,068**	**1.0**
REGION VII							
Burleigh	1,092	1,193	1,280	1,330	1,368	1,411	3.1
McLean	1,102	1,195	1,302	1,363	1,413	1,460	3.3
Sheridan	712	785	903	870	873	1,006	15.2
Kidder	780	808	870	879	915	958	4.7
Emmons	789	905	1,047	881	907	941	3.7
Morton	1,002	1,098	1,190	1,166	1,191	1,230	3.3
Mercer	991	1,684	1,903	2,262	2,184	2,122	-2.8
Oliver	1,610	1,817	1,834	1,982	2,078	2,200	5.9
Grant	749	804	839	853	880	878	-0.2
Sioux	1,000	1,088	1,133	1,166	1,209	1,327	9.8
TOTAL	**1,109**	**1,217**	**1,341**	**1,474**	**1,447**	**1,454**	**0.5**
REGION VIII							
Stark	1,010	1,175	1,293	1,207	1,253	1,264	0.9
Slope	1,175	1,245	1,085	951	1,059	796	-24.8
Hettinger	806	883	912	917	955	976	2.2
Golden Valley	829	1,036	998	1,020	1,049	1,146	9.2
Dunn	1,196	1,385	1,506	1,236	1,207	1,269	5.1
Bowman	930	1,052	1,084	1,073	1,126	1,033	-8.3
Billings	1,571	1,858	1,779	1,618	1,559	1,510	-3.1
Adams	914	953	1,036	1,058	1,048	1,056	0.8
TOTAL	**1,025**	**1,184**	**1,265**	**1,179**	**1,211**	**1,146**	**-5.4**
STATE TOTAL	**1,019**	**1,141**	**1,217**	**1,253**	**1,274**	**1,299**	**2.0**

P/ Preliminary

Table 24

Job Insurance Covered Employment, Average Monthly Earnings Per Job, and Total Earnings for 1978 and by Quarter 1979 to 1985

		Employment				Earnings				
		Average Monthly Employment	Percent Change From One Year Ago		Average Monthly Earnings	Percent Change From One Year Ago		Total Earnings	Percent Change From One Year Ago	
		N	Quarter	Annual	$	Quarter	Annual	$	Quarter	Annual
1978		207,316		N/A	854		N/A	2,125,301,378		N/A
1979	I	205,143	4.6		888	9.1		546,479,319	14.2	
	II	216,312	4.1		905	8.1		587,123,051	12.5	
	III	220,551	4.2		934	8.5		618,009,387	13.1	
	IV	223,775	4.6		991	9.9		665,435,856	15.0	
		216,445		4.4	930		9.0	2,417,047,613		13.7
1980	I	212,894	3.8		977	10.0		623,963,809	14.2	
	II	226,811	4.9		994	9.8		676,114,063	15.2	
	III	224,145	1.6		1,018	9.0		684,732,041	10.8	
	IV	228,383	2.1		1,085	9.5		743,652,708	11.8	
		223,058		3.1	1,019		9.5	2,728,462,621		12.9
1981	I	218,030	2.4		1,066	9.1		697,334,024	11.8	
	II	228,571	0.8		1,124	13.1		770,510,024	14.0	
	III	231,594	3.3		1,152	13.2		800,185,024	16.9	
	VI	236,660	3.6		1,223	12.7		875,419,104	17.7	
		228,714		2.5	1,141		12.4	3,143,448,176		15.2
1982	I	224,495	3.0		1,184	11.1		797,237,368	14.3	
	II	230,752	1.0		1,217	8.3		842,529,920	9.3	
	III	231,558	0.1<		1,200	4.2		833,498,380	4.2	
	IV	231,598	-2.1		1,267	3.6		880,282,922	0.6	
		229,601		0.4	1,217		6.3	3,353,548,590		6.7
1983	I	222,492	-0.9		1,211	2.3		808,183,472	1.4	
	II	232,177	0.6		1,251	2.8		871,019,578	3.4	
	III	234,879	1.4		1,261	5.1		888,514,078	6.6	
	IV	238,162	2.8		1,288	1.7		920,265,222	4.5	
		231,928		1.0	1,253		3.0	3,487,982,350		4.0
1984	I	227,397	2.2		1,266	4.5		863,980,953	6.9	
	II	234,999	1.2		1,269	1.4		894,683,782	2.7	
	III	235,071	0.1		1,251	-0.8		882,216,585	-0.7	
	IV	236,782	-0.6		1,308	1.6		928,934,650	0.9	
		233,562		0.7	1,274		1.7	3,569,815,970		2.3
1985	I	226,388	-0.4		1,278	0.9		867,684,707	0.4	
	II	234,338	-0.3		1,309	3.2		920,031,003	2.8	
	III	233,756	-0.6		1,275	1.9		894,081,899	1.3	
	IV	235,958	-0.3		1,335	2.1		944,855,597	1.7	
		232,610		-0.4	1,299		2.0	3,626,653,206		1.6
1986[P/]	I	225,120	-0.6		1,304	2.0		880,373,901	1.5	
	II	232,188	-0.9		1,318	0.7		918,193,219	-0.2	

P/ Preliminary

SOURCE: RAQ20J

APPENDIX V

POVERTY

Table 25
Persons Receiving Food Stamps by County: First Quarter Average
1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change 1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
REGION I									
Williams	478	1,078	867	844	1,169	125.5	-19.6	-2.7	38.5
Divide	69	73	104	94	99	5.8	42.5	-9.6	5.3
McKenzie	490	750	588	541	633	53.1	-21.6	-8.0	17.0
TOTAL	**1,037**	**1,901**	**1,559**	**1,479**	**1,901**	**83.3**	**-18.0**	**-5.1**	**28.5**
REGION II									
Ward	2,249	2,525	2,531	2,815	2,804	12.3	0.2	11.2	-0.4
Bottineau	396	571	459	504	511	44.2	-19.6	9.8	1.4
Burke	121	131	150	151	155	8.3	14.5	0.7	2.6
McHenry	472	479	447	515	577	1.5	-6.7	15.2	12.0
Mountrail	469	660	653	619	588	40.7	-1.1	-5.2	-5.0
Pierce	353	350	394	371	391	-0.8	12.6	-5.8	5.4
Renville	61	69	51	65	82	13.1	-26.1	27.5	26.2
TOTAL	**4,121**	**4,785**	**4,685**	**5,040**	**5,108**	**16.1**	**-2.1**	**7.6**	**1.3**
REGION III									
Ramsey	647	719	745	771	869	11.1	3.6	3.5	12.7
Benson	1,114	1,298	1,012	1,107	1,142	16.5	-22.0	9.4	3.2
Cavalier	392	381	386	393	341	-2.8	1.3	1.8	-13.2
Towner	192	251	246	259	251	30.7	-2.0	5.3	-3.1
Eddy	229	237	223	239	288	3.5	-5.9	7.2	20.5
Rolette	2,426	2,724	2,718	2,762	2,758	12.3	-0.2	1.6	-0.1
TOTAL	**5,000**	**5,610**	**5,330**	**5,531**	**5,649**	**12.2**	**-5.0**	**3.8**	**2.1**
REGION IV									
Grand Forks	2,811	3,194	2,356	2,683	2,801	13.6	-20.0	5.0	4.4
Nelson	116	141	138	162	172	21.6	-2.1	17.4	6.2
Walsh	510	673	710	687	724	32.0	5.5	-3.2	5.4
Pembina	538	467	581	456	469	-13.2	24.4	-21.5	2.9
TOTAL	**3,975**	**4,475**	**3,985**	**3,988**	**4,166**	**12.6**	**-10.9**	**0.1**	**4.5**
REGION V									
Cass	2,744	2,886	2,570	2,794	2,814	5.2	-10.9	8.7	0.7
Traill	275	372	369	355	306	35.3	-0.8	-3.8	-13.8
Steele	75	112	118	79	80	49.3	5.4	-33.1	1.3
Ransom	322	355	369	397	426	10.2	3.9	7.6	7.3
Richland	724	917	988	920	979	26.7	7.7	-6.9	6.4
Sargent	296	365	332	244	324	23.3	-9.0	-26.5	32.8
TOTAL	**4,436**	**5,007**	**4,746**	**4,789**	**4,929**	**12.9**	**-5.2**	**0.9**	**2.9**
REGION VI									
Stutsman	1,292	1,391	1,471	1,371	1,341	7.7	5.8	-6.8	-2.2
Wells	212	297	335	307	388	40.1	12.8	-8.4	26.4
McIntosh	299	345	325	230	241	15.4	-5.8	-29.2	4.8
Logan	295	287	266	240	218	-2.7	-7.3	-9.8	-9.2
Foster	186	173	196	180	179	-7.0	13.3	-8.2	-0.6
Dickey	433	513	569	492	563	18.5	10.9	-13.5	14.4
LaMoure	266	381	395	328	331	43.2	3.7	-17.0	0.9
Barnes	520	715	712	776	799	37.5	-0.4	9.0	3.0
Griggs	173	255	249	222	228	47.4	-2.4	-10.8	2.7
TOTAL	**3,676**	**4,357**	**4,518**	**4,146**	**4,288**	**18.5**	**3.7**	**-8.2**	**3.4**
REGION VII									
Burleigh	2,295	2,426	2,402	2,950	3,343	5.7	-1.0	22.8	13.3
McLean	575	626	621	572	629	8.9	-0.8	-7.9	10.0
Sheridan	153	212	240	266	303	38.6	13.2	10.8	13.9
Kidder	269	291	298	280	293	8.2	2.4	-6.0	4.6
Emmons	350	375	381	323	307	7.1	1.6	-15.2	-5.0
Morton	1,557	1,566	1,659	1,948	2,079	0.6	5.9	17.4	6.7
Mercer	484	303	276	351	376	-37.4	-8.9	27.2	7.1
Oliver	87	67	111	79	97	-23.0	65.7	-28.8	22.8
Grant	378	418	448	409	437	10.6	7.2	-8.7	6.8
Sioux	854	994	515	599	633	16.4	-48.2	16.3	5.7
TOTAL	**7,002**	**7,276**	**6,950**	**7,777**	**8,497**	**3.9**	**-4.5**	**11.9**	**9.3**
REGION VIII									
Stark	627	1,175	1,358	1,382	1,476	87.4	15.6	1.8	6.8
Hettinger	135	116	127	131	161	-14.1	9.5	3.1	22.9
Dunn	153	195	202	228	247	27.5	3.6	12.9	8.3
Bowman/Slope	82	147	167	152	211	79.3	13.6	-9.0	38.8
Billings/Golden Valley	52	103	117	144	162	98.1	13.6	23.1	12.5
Adams	68	119	114	98	107	75.0	-4.2	-14.0	9.2
TOTAL	**1,117**	**1,855**	**2,085**	**2,081**	**2,364**	**66.1**	**12.4**	**-0.2**	**13.6**
STATE TOTAL*	**30,349**	**35,267**	**33,857**	**34,992**	**36,904**	**16.2**	**-4.0**	**3.4**	**5.5**

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 26

Characteristics of Persons Below the
Poverty Level by Age and Sex and Race/Ethnicity 1980

Age	Below the Poverty Level			Below 125 Percent of the Poverty Level		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
16<	24,383	12,046	12,337	34,448	17,117	17,331
16-17	3,336	1,591	1,745	4,529	2,170	2,359
18-21	8,202	3,455	4,747	10,749	4,559	6,190
22-54	25,164	11,470	13,694	35,198	16,176	19,022
55-64	5,699	2,611	3,088	7,955	3,622	4,333
≥65	12,540	4,277	8,263	19,356	6,865	12,491
Total	79,324	35,450	43,874	112,235	50,509	61,726

Age	Below the Poverty Level		
	Total	American Indians	Other Minorities
16<	24,383	3,680	655
16-17	3,336	400	122
18-21	8,202	693	122
22-54	25,164	2,266	458
55-64	5,699	211	2
≥65	12,540	271	29
Total	79,324	7,521	1,388

Source: Summary Tape File 4, State Data Center, NDSU.

Table 27
Family Income in 1979 by Family Type

	Total	Median Income $	Less Than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999
Total, All Families	168,418	18,023	12,902	24,366	29,072
Male Householder, No Wife Present	5,651	16,083	506	1,017	1,050
With Own Children <18 Years	1,788	15,883	174	355	288
With Children <6 Years	621	12,297	93	144	113
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	13,270	9,605	2,966	3,930	2,706
In Labor Force	7,875	10,373	1,244	2,530	1,894
With Own Children <18 Years	5,573	9,199	1,077	2,039	1,309
With Children <6 Years	1,905	7,175	595	803	384
Not in Labor Force	5,332	7,897	1,722	1,400	812
With Own Children <18 Years	2,303	4,576	1,301	534	202
With Children <6 Years	1,250	3,913	899	244	69

Source: "Detailed Population Characteristics; North Dakota" 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Chapter D, Part 36, PC80-1-D36, November 1983.

Table 28
Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons
With Public Assistance Income

	With Public Assistance Income in 1979			
	Total	Below Poverty Level	Rural	Below Poverty Level
Total Persons	28,152	10,768	15,201	5,875
Persons in Families	24,769	8,565	13,559	4,717
Householder	7,075	2,395	3,685	1,222
Female, No Spouse Present	2,853	1,558	1,173	614
Other	4,222	837	2,512	608
Related Children 18<	10,342	4,873	5,415	2,512
Children 5-17	7,255	3,115	3,896	1,658
Persons				
16<	9,222	4,574	4,723	2,299
16-21	3,172	976	1,765	615
22-54	8,055	2,671	4,100	1,363
55-64	2,300	642	1,399	412
≥65	5,403	1,905	3,214	1,186

Source: "Detailed Population Characteristics; North Dakota" 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Chapter D, Part 36, PC80-1-D36, November 1983.

Table 29

Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons

	Place of Residence				
		Inside	Outside	Rural	
	Total	SMSA's	SMSA's	Total	Farm
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979					
FAMILIES	168,418	58,327	110,091	89,876	28,757
With Public Assistance Income	7,075	2,278	4,797	3,685	549
Income Above Poverty Level	4,680	1,544	3,136	2,463	448
Below Poverty Level Without Assistance	880	228	652	494	49
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	13,207	5,616	7,591	5,028	676
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	76,208	33,327	42,881	28,968	3,842
With Public Assistance Income	3,383	1,119	2,264	1,642	83
Income Above Poverty Level	1,180	414	766	484	38
Below Poverty Level Without Assistance	574	206	368	234	15
PERSONS	627,325	223,057	404,268	329,176	103,801
Related Children Under 18	189,131	65,157	123,974	103,678	33,775
Ages 18-64	364,604	138,616	225,988	180,321	60,070
Ages ≥65	73,590	19,284	54,306	45,177	9,956
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					
FAMILIES	16,449	3,748	12,701	11,775	5,567
With Public Assistance Income	2,395	734	1,661	1,222	101
Householder Worked in 1979	11,899	2,791	9,108	8,662	5,035
With Related Children Under 18	11,197	2,777	8,420	7,698	3,973
With Children 5-17	8,602	1,946	6,656	6,410	3,423
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	3,519	1,339	2,180	1,461	99
Householder Worked in 1979	2,099	949	1,150	691	68
With Related Children Under 18	3,097	1,208	1,889	1,195	51
With Children Under 6	1,850	758	1,092	619	10
Householder ≥65	2,605	380	2,225	2,006	409
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	19,909	8,379	11,530	8,488	880
With Public Assistance Income	2,203	705	1,498	1,158	45
Worked in 1979	9,577	5,103	4,474	2,717	571
PERSONS	79,324	21,186	58,138	52,847	23,423
Related Children Under 18	27,069	6,148	20,921	19,735	10,141
Ages 18-64	39,715	12,196	27,519	24,765	12,293
Ages ≥65	12,540	2,842	9,698	8,347	989
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL					
FAMILIES	24,220	5,674	18,546	16,779	7,318
With Public Assistance Income	3,118	145	2,192	1,630	145
Householder Worked in 1979	17,671	4,246	13,425	12,333	6,638
With Related Children Under 18 Years	15,934	4,004	11,930	10,612	5,157
With Children 5 to 17	12,132	2,765	9,367	8,758	4,397
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	4,732	1,806	2,926	1,961	128
Householder Worked in 1979	2,986	1,326	1,660	998	84
With Related Children Under 18	3,978	1,555	2,423	1,525	65
With Children Under 6	2,218	911	1,307	747	12
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	25,864	10,546	15,318	11,047	1,105
With Public Assistance Income	2,548	809	1,739	1,313	49
Worked in 1979	12,534	6,386	6,148	3,764	709
PERSONS	112,235	29,781	82,454	73,231	30,450
Related Children Under 18	38,288	8,921	29,367	26,976	12,988
Ages 18-64	54,591	16,470	38,121	33,610	15,972
Ages ≥65	19,356	4,390	14,966	12,645	1,490

Source: "General Social and Economic Characteristics; North Dakota" 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Chapter C, Part 36, PC80-1-C36, July 1983.

APPENDIX VI

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE CLIENTS, 1985

Table 30

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA

STATEWIDE — CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE CLIENTS BY OCCUPATION — EEM32JR

STATE ANNUALLY — FOR THE PERIOD 01/85 - 12/85

CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	TOTAL	FEMALE	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	HANDICAP	MINORITY		VETERAN			MSFW 1/	AGE			
						TOTAL	AMERICAN INDIAN	TOTAL	VIETNAM ERA	DISABLE		UNDER 22	22-44	45-54	55+
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
0-1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	14310	6478	710	572	576	336	1706	912	241	8	1263	11540	1003	504
2	CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS	22552	17268	2692	1205	1046	762	1326	581	245	7	6430	13960	1406	756
3	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	15728	10749	3454	1323	1549	1136	837	282	171	13	6429	7414	1065	820
4	AGRI, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	2060	233	360	125	409	108	236	99	33	466	661	1109	150	140
5	PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	835	431	79	37	88	29	96	42	8	11	43	544	131	117
6	MACHINES TRADES OCCUPATIONS	3145	65	370	290	157	119	833	402	136	14	530	2218	223	174
7	BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	927	452	133	80	225	204	115	64	25	3	112	678	95	42
8	STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	16850	364	1614	919	1620	1489	4162	2057	409	45	2388	12121	1418	923
9	MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	13675	862	1557	985	808	571	2509	1239	350	57	3749	8547	836	543
	PARTIAL REGISTRATIONS	3671	1957	1222	187	687	585	207	90	26	19	1946	1469	179	77
	TOTAL	93753	38859	12191	5723	7165	53391	2027	5768	1644	643	23551	59600	6506	4096

1/ MIGRANTS AND SEASONAL FARM WORKERS

Table 31

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA

STATE BY REGION

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE CLIENTS BY OCCUPATION

EEM32JR

REGION ANNUALLY

FOR THE PERIOD 01/85 - 12/85

CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	TOTAL	FE-MALE	ECON-OMIC-ALLY DIS-AD-VAN-TAGED	HAND ICAP	MINORITY TOTAL	MINORITY AMER ICAN IND IAN	VETERAN TOTAL	VETERAN VI-ET-NAM ERA	VETERAN DIS-ABLE	MSFW 1/	AGE UNDER 22	AGE 22-44	AGE 45-54	AGE 55+
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
001	REGION 1	5535	2092	696	399	352	319	794	417	118	14	1213	3756	347	219
002	REGION 2	12108	5121	1574	609	883	607	1830	848	194	11	3320	7492	812	484
003	REGION 3	6473	2565	1672	468	2673	2637	728	329	103	80	1772	3847	507	347
004	REGION 4	13016	5687	1955	679	945	310	1530	689	187	307	3519	8198	790	509
005	REGION 5	17980	7429	1611	1090	581	237	2118	1004	334	86	4085	12039	1148	708
006	REGION 6	6752	2742	947	679	116	56	844	379	179	21	1690	4117	529	416
007	REGION 7	18187	7706	2194	842	1059	920	2425	1223	240	10	4655	11333	1330	869
008	REGION 8	6402	2594	1055	612	174	130	737	395	164	25	1753	3953	442	254
009	OUT-OF-STATE	7300	2923	487	345	382	123	1021	484	125	89	1544	4865	601	290
	TOTAL	93753	38859	12191	5723	7165	5339	12027	5768	1644	643	23551	59600	6506	4096

1/ MIGRANTS AND SEASONAL FARM WORKERS

Table 32

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA

STATE BY COUNTY

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE CLIENTS BY OCCUPATION

EEM32JR

COUNTY ANNUALLY

FOR THE PERIOD 01/85 - 12/85

CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	TOTAL	FE-MALE	ECON-OMIC-ALLY DIS-AD-VAN-TAGED	HAND ICAP	MINORITY		VETERAN				AGE			
						TOTAL	AMER ICAN IND IAN	TOTAL	VI-ET-NAM ERA	DIS-ABLE	MSFW 1/	UNDER 22	22-44	45-54	55+
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
C01	ADAMS - 001	160	50	23	27	3	3	25	12	8	1	42	86	27	7
C03	BARNES - 003	1811	855	206	154	31	15	178	88	43	2	543	1050	122	96
C05	BENSON - 005	1105	426	253	94	621	615	113	49	18	10	280	683	95	47
C07	BILLINGS - 007	100	33	6	10	2	1	14	9	5	0	23	66	9	2
C09	BOTTINEAU - 009	545	140	45	24	6	5	93	41	6	2	106	352	50	37
C11	BOWMAN - 011	204	49	27	17	1	0	35	14	6	2	33	144	12	15
C13	BURKE - 013	202	49	12	3	2	0	27	13	1	2	38	144	12	8
C15	BURLEIGH - 015	9849	4563	1255	519	472	378	1112	540	126	3	2822	6006	646	375
C17	CASS - 017	14364	6036	1288	938	395	152	1742	817	284	11	3021	9934	896	513
C19	CAVALIER - 019	336	110	41	24	4	3	58	26	11	13	92	183	35	26
C21	DICKEY - 021	370	138	65	36	4	1	34	22	10	0	66	251	34	19
C23	DIVIDE - 023	159	39	22	12	0	0	29	13	4	1	34	104	13	8
C25	DUNN - 025	453	142	80	36	52	48	77	48	12	2	110	283	37	23
C27	EDDY - 027	285	97	31	12	12	8	57	17	4	6	44	171	35	35
C29	EMMONS - 029	277	73	28	14	2	0	43	21	7	1	60	164	21	32
C31	FOSTER - 031	229	81	25	15	3	3	29	13	4	0	48	142	22	17
C33	GOLDEN VALLEY - 033	185	67	31	16	4	3	26	11	7	0	40	111	18	16
C35	GRAND FORKS - 035	10454	4842	1542	561	667	278	1153	518	157	29	3043	6558	547	306
C37	GRANT - 037	209	76	21	4	1	1	27	12	1	0	53	123	25	8
C39	GRIGGS - 039	158	48	16	15	0	0	27	14	6	2	31	98	17	12
C41	HETTINGER - 041	259	82	44	26	0	0	28	10	6	2	71	148	23	17
C43	KIDDER - 043	173	54	31	1	1	0	27	11	0	1	48	97	15	13
C45	LA MOURE - 045	270	77	44	17	1	0	48	24	7	2	62	164	26	18
C47	LOGAN - 047	130	47	19	9	2	2	14	7	0	0	29	77	11	13
C49	MCHENRY - 049	654	162	54	19	4	1	128	50	10	0	156	389	64	45
C51	MCINTOSH - 051	186	69	34	16	0	0	27	11	7	2	47	98	21	20
C53	MCKENZIE - 053	645	208	93	37	115	111	100	56	15	2	116	465	42	22
C55	MCLEAN - 055	934	265	107	27	83	80	204	109	10	0	159	617	92	66
C57	MERCER - 057	1912	784	71	58	70	46	281	166	22	1	369	1297	148	98
C59	MORTON - 059	4168	1618	560	198	97	86	610	304	67	4	1015	2596	331	226
C61	MOUNTRAIL - 061	770	289	156	16	374	374	107	51	6	0	166	511	66	27
C63	NELSON - 063	349	101	49	22	1	1	74	28	9	20	73	194	42	40
C65	OLIVER - 065	185	51	10	3	6	5	36	14	1	0	32	118	16	19
C67	PEMBINA - 067	778	235	92	23	63	10	132	62	6	105	108	514	93	63
C69	PIERCE - 069	301	80	32	15	2	2	49	26	4	1	75	173	34	19
C71	RAMSEY - 071	2136	994	292	173	144	128	184	87	29	14	673	1219	132	112
C73	RANSOM - 073	263	82	21	16	4	0	41	14	8	3	48	162	25	28

1/ MIGRANTS AND SEASONAL FARM WORKERS

Table 32 (Con't)

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA

STATE BY COUNTY

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE CLIENTS BY OCCUPATION

COUNTY ANNUALLY

EEM32JR

FOR THE PERIOD 01/85 - 12/85

CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	TOTAL	FEMALE	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	HANDICAP	MINORITY		VETERAN				AGE			
						TOTAL	AMER INDIAN	TOTAL	VIETNAM ERA	DISABLE	MSFW 1/	UNDER 22	22-44	45-54	55+
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
075	RENVILLE - 075	202	57	5	10	1	0	31	17	3	1	44	139	12	7
077	RICHLAND - 077	2426	960	188	89	127	83	226	124	25	41	825	1365	132	104
079	ROLETTE - 079	2391	873	1038	143	1886	1877	287	143	34	26	645	1462	180	104
081	SARGENT - 081	273	97	28	14	2	0	30	15	5	1	68	160	30	15
083	SHERIDAN - 083	84	31	14	4	3	2	3	2	0	0	27	49	2	6
085	SIOUX - 085	396	191	97	14	324	322	82	44	8	0	70	266	34	26
087	SLOPE - 087	56	19	9	4	1	1	12	7	1	0	13	34	5	4
089	STARK - 089	4985	2152	835	476	111	74	520	284	119	18	1421	3083	311	170
091	STEELE - 091	87	27	5	3	1	1	12	5	0	2	8	58	13	8
093	STUTSMAN - 093	3223	1286	491	390	72	34	430	186	95	10	768	2018	245	192
095	TOWNER - 095	220	65	17	22	6	6	29	7	7	11	38	129	30	23
097	TRAILL - 097	567	227	81	30	32	1	67	29	12	28	115	360	52	40
099	WALSH - 099	1435	509	272	73	214	21	171	81	15	153	295	932	108	100
101	WARD - 101	9434	4344	1270	522	494	225	1395	650	164	5	2735	5784	574	341
103	WELLS - 103	375	141	47	27	3	1	37	16	7	3	96	219	31	29
105	WILLIAMS - 105	4731	1845	581	350	237	208	665	348	99	11	1063	3187	292	189
997	OUT-OF-STATE - 997	7300	2923	487	345	382	123	1021	484	125	89	1544	4865	601	290

1/ MIGRANTS AND SEASONAL FARM WORKERS

Table 33

AREA: STATEWIDE
TIME PERIOD: ANNUAL

TABLE A: ALL JOB SERVICE CLIENTS FOR THE PERIOD: 01/85 TO 12/85

PART 1

DOT NUMBER	OCC TITLE	ALL CLIENTS BY SEX AND AGE											
		TOTAL				MALE				FEMALE			
		TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+
0-1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	13068	1210	11399	459	7167	591	6272	304	5901	619	5127	155
2	CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS	20596	5904	13994	698	4717	1275	3202	240	15879	4629	10792	458
3	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	14687	6046	7860	781	4553	2156	2144	253	10134	3890	5716	528
4	AGRI, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	1855	595	1126	134	1666	514	1020	132	189	81	106	2
5	PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	746	35	608	103	367	22	306	39	379	13	302	64
6	MACHINES TRADES OCCUPATIONS	2876	484	2235	157	2817	476	2185	156	59	8	50	1
7	BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	827	100	688	39	428	59	348	21	399	41	340	18
8	STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	15730	2218	12654	858	15376	2168	12352	856	354	50	302	2
9	MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	12666	3534	8627	505	11857	3234	8152	471	809	300	475	34
	PARTIAL REGISTRATIONS	3401	1880	1449	72	1568	918	612	38	1833	962	837	34
TOTAL		86452	22006	60640	3806	50516	11413	36593	2510	35936	10593	24047	1295

Table 34

AREA: STATE BY REGION
TIME PERIOD: ANNUAL

TABLE A: ALL JOB SERVICE CLIENTS FOR THE PERIOD: 01/85 TO 12/85

PART 1

REGION	ALL CLIENTS BY SEX AND AGE											
	TOTAL				MALE				FEMALE			
	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+
REGION 1	5534	1212	4103	219	3442	665	2646	131	2092	547	1457	88
REGION 2	12108	3320	8304	484	6987	1690	4962	335	5121	1630	3342	149
REGION 3	6473	1772	4354	347	3908	990	2684	234	2565	782	1670	113
REGION 4	13016	3519	8988	509	7329	1687	5323	319	5687	1832	3665	193
REGION 5	17980	4085	13187	708	10551	2179	7913	459	7429	1906	5274	249
REGION 6	6752	1690	4646	416	4010	896	2837	277	2742	794	1809	139
REGION 7	18187	4655	12663	869	10481	2391	7503	587	7706	2264	5160	282
REGION 8	6402	1753	4395	254	3808	915	2725	168	2594	838	1670	85
TOTAL	86452	22006	60640	3806	50516	11413	36593	2510	35936	10593	24047	1295

Table 35

AREA: STATE BY REGION
TIME PERIOD: ANNUAL

TABLE A: ALL JOB SERVICE CLIENTS FOR THE PERIOD: 01/85 TO 12/85

PART 2

	ALL CLIENTS BY AGE AND EDUCATION						ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED CLIENTS BY SEX AND AGE											
	-- 16-18 --		-- 19-21 --		22-54	55+	TOTAL				MALE				FEMALE			
REGION	TOTAL	12YRS	TOTAL	12YRS	12YRS	12YRS	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+
REGION 1	464	74	748	461	2994	122	696	256	429	11	341	155	182	4	355	101	247	7
REGION 2	1168	232	2152	1449	5746	222	1574	446	1095	33	688	204	466	18	886	242	629	15
REGION 3	654	63	1118	628	2737	128	1672	663	963	46	860	348	477	35	812	315	486	11
REGION 4	736	240	2783	2171	6710	238	1955	625	1284	46	1017	343	645	29	938	282	639	17
REGION 5	1062	273	3023	2300	10211	365	1611	546	1023	42	688	267	397	24	923	279	626	18
REGION 6	644	103	1046	734	3551	185	947	393	523	31	435	185	227	23	512	208	296	8
REGION 7	1847	299	2808	1880	9185	406	2194	754	1378	62	990	365	587	38	1204	389	791	24
REGION 8	580	106	1173	828	3130	103	1055	334	688	33	565	176	363	26	490	158	325	7
TOTAL	7155	1390	14851	10451	44264	1769	11704	4017	7383	304	5584	2043	3344	197	6120	1974	4039	107

Table 36

AREA: STATE BY REGION
TIME PERIOD: ANNUAL

TABLE 4: ALL JOB SERVICE CLIENTS FOR THE PERIOD: 01/85 TO 12/85

PART 3

REGION	JI CLAIMANTS BY AGE AND ED STATUS FOR CLAIMANTS 55+					JI EXHUASTEES BY AGE			
	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	55+ ED	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+
REGION 1	1435	77	1271	87	2	83	3	75	5
REGION 2	2442	150	2098	194	8	315	15	281	19
REGION 3	1200	60	998	142	4	184	8	158	18
REGION 4	2155	102	1861	192	2	322	9	269	44
REGION 5	3066	139	2685	242	2	359	11	318	30
REGION 6	1444	73	1220	151	4	183	13	139	31
REGION 7	4208	217	3680	311	8	638	19	555	64
REGION 8	1537	119	1330	88	9	162	11	140	11
TOTAL	17487	937	15143	1407	39	2246	89	1935	222

APPENDIX VII

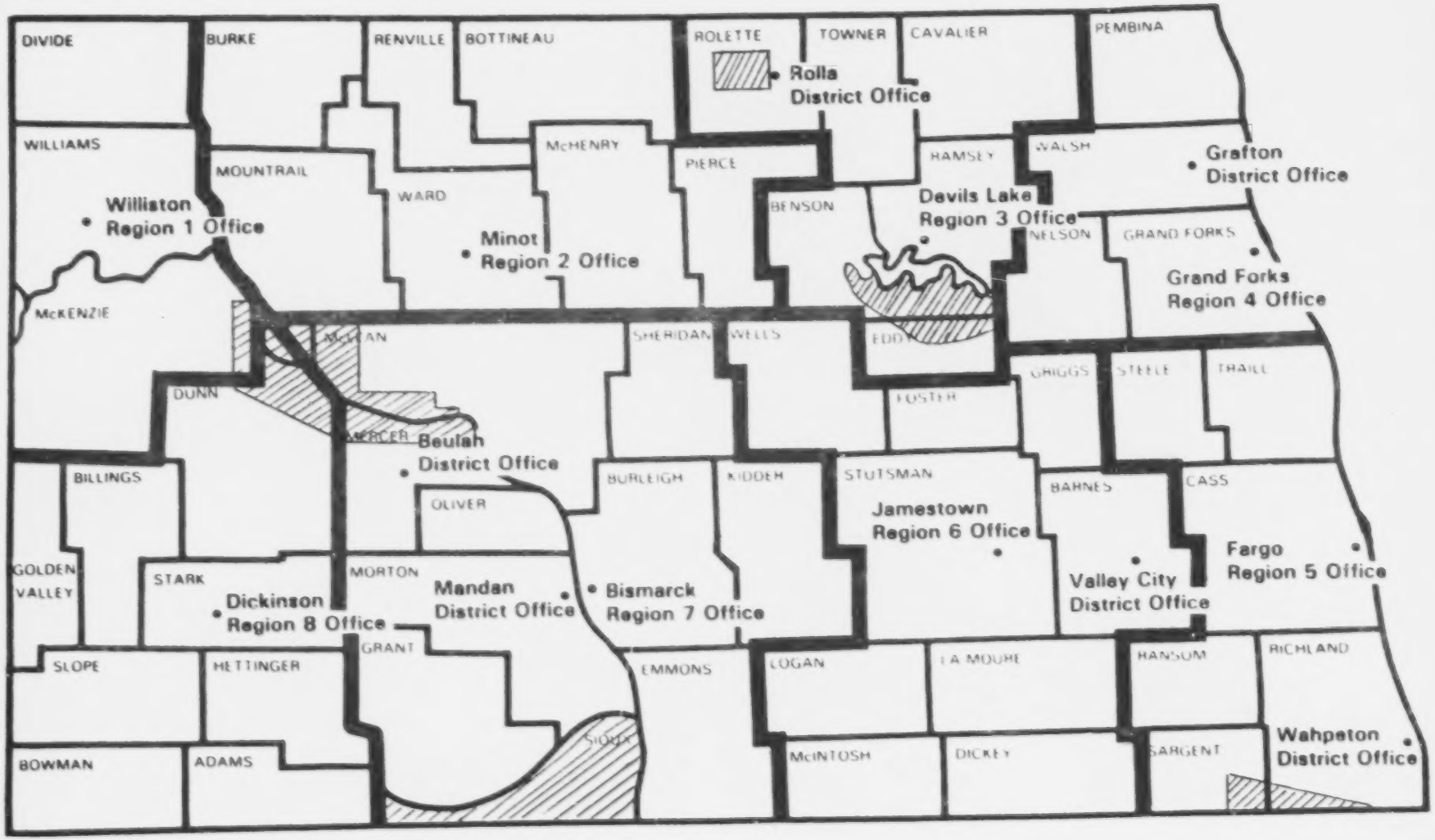
MAPS

Map 1

Map of North Dakota Counties, Planning Regions, Reservations and Major Cities

104° lon.

49° lat.



Reservations: Fort Berthold, Fort Yates, Turtle Mt., Fort Totten, Sisseton

Map 2

Map Showing the Main Topographic Areas in North Dakota

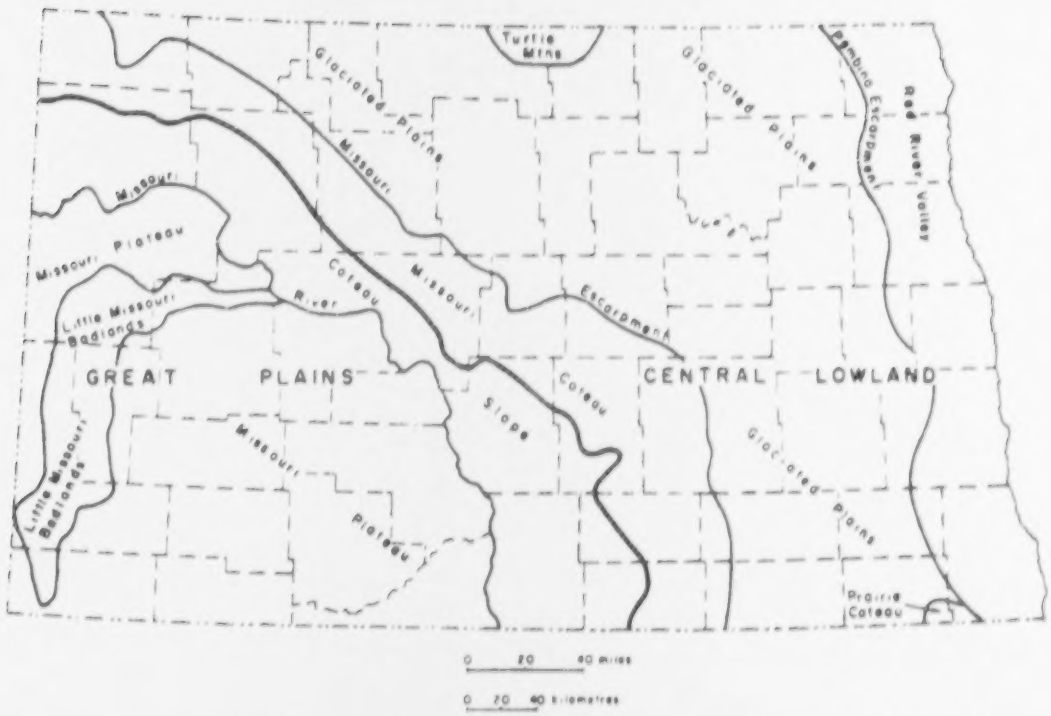


Figure 1. Map showing the main topographic areas in North Dakota. The term "gently sloping" refers to areas that have slopes of less than 8 percent (4° 35'). Local relief is defined as the maximum difference in elevation within any township-sized area.

EXPLANATION

CENTRAL LOWLAND

Red River Valley: Flat plain resulting from sedimentation on the floor of glacial Lake Agassiz; more than 95 percent of the area is gently sloping with local relief less than 25 feet in most places.

Pembina Escarpment: Steep, glacially-modified escarpment that marks the boundary between the Red River Valley and the Glaciated Plains.

Glaciated Plains: Rolling, glaciated landscape; more than 80 percent of the area is gently sloping with local relief generally less than 100 feet in most places, but ranging up to 100 to 300 feet in some places.

Prairie Coteau and Turtle Mountains: Hummocky, glaciated irregular plains that resulted from collapse of superglacial sediment; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 300 to 500 feet.

Missouri Escarpment: Steep, glacially-modified escarpment that marks the boundary between the Glaciated Plains and the Missouri Coteau.

Missouri Coteau: Hummocky, glaciated irregular plains that resulted from collapse of superglacial sediment; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 100 to 300 feet.

GREAT PLAINS

Coteau Slope: Rolling to hilly plains east of the Missouri River that have both erosional and glacial landforms; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 300 to 500 feet.

Missouri Plateau: Rolling to hilly plains except in badlands areas; some evidence of glaciation near the Missouri River; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 300 to 500 feet.

Little Missouri Badlands: Rugged, deeply-eroded, hilly area along the Little Missouri River; gentle slopes characterize 20 to 50 percent of the area and local relief is commonly over 500 feet.

SOURCE: The Face of North Dakota, The Geologic Story, by John P. Bluemle, Educational Series 11, North Dakota Geological Survey.

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JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA
LOCAL OFFICES

Region 1
Williston Regional Office
422 First Avenue West
Williston, North Dakota 58801
Telephone 572-7771

Region 2
Minot Regional Office
3416 North Broadway
Minot, North Dakota 58701
Telephone 852-2164

New Town District Office
P.O. Box 477
New Town, North Dakota 58763
Telephone 627-4390

Region 3
Devils Lake Regional Office
301 South College Drive
Devils Lake, North Dakota 58301
Telephone 662-2181

Rolla District Office
Six Northwest First Street
Rolla, North Dakota 58367
Telephone 477-5631

Region 4
Grand Forks Regional Office
2016 South Washington
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201
Telephone 777-3711

Grafton District Office
728 Hill Avenue South
Grafton, North Dakota 58237
Telephone 352-2202

UND Placement Office
Room 141, McCannel Hall
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58202
Telephone 777-3904

Region 5
Fargo Regional Office
1350 32nd Street South
Fargo, North Dakota 58103
Telephone 237-7113

Region 5--Continued
Wahpeton District Office
524 Second Avenue North
Wahpeton, North Dakota 58075
Telephone 671-2711

NDSU
Placement Bureau
Memorial Union Building
Fargo, North Dakota 58105
Telephone 237-7111

Region 6
Jamestown Regional Office
429 Second Street Southwest
Jamestown, North Dakota 58401
Telephone 251-2256

Valley City District Office
2425 West Main
Valley City, North Dakota 58072
Telephone 845-7261

Region 7
Bismarck Regional Office
216 Second Street
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Telephone 224-2880

Mandan District Office
501 First Street Northwest
Mandan, North Dakota 58554
Telephone 663-6461

Beulah District Office
119 East Main
Beulah, North Dakota, 58523
Telephone Number 873-5607

Region 8
Dickinson Regional Office
66 Osborn Drive
Dickinson, North Dakota 58601
Telephone 227-2361

Teacher Placement Service
1000 East Divide Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Telephone 224-3497

Veterans Employment
and Training Service
1000 East Divide
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Telephone 224-2865